

PEOPLE
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THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore

HERALD INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1982

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Mitterrand Eases Backing for U.S. Stand on Missiles

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand, who will meet here Tuesday with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, has suggested a modification in his strong support for the U.S. negotiating position in the talks between the United States and Soviet Union on intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

While continuing to stress that the Soviet Union maintains an advantage in these missiles, and that NATO's decision to counter them with the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles is fully justified, Mr. Mitterrand is now also saying that the solution to the Geneva negotiations on limiting the missiles may lie in compromise.

Until recently, France had given no indication that its attitude varied from the official position of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which maintains that the best negotiating approach is the "zero solution" advanced last fall by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan essentially proposed that the United States would forgo plans to deploy 572 missiles in Western Europe at the end of 1983 if the Soviet Union scrapped its more than 300 SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe.

The magazine Le Point published an article Monday written for it by the American columnist Joseph Kraft based on an interview last Wednesday in Paris with Mr. Mitterrand. In the account, described as accurate by the Elysee Palace, the president referred to the Geneva negotiations and said that "the solution could be somewhere between the freeze of the present situation that the Soviets are advancing and the zero option advocated by the Americans."

Last month at a news conference in New Delhi, Mr. Mitterrand said that there was "a middle point" between the U.S. and Soviet negotiating positions.

Although France is not involved in the deployment of the Pershings or cruises that will take place if the negotiations fail, Mr. Mitterrand's voice as a Socialist has been regarded by the United States as a major asset in trying to convince the European public of the necessity to station the U.S. missiles.

Reagan's intent, Mr. Mitterrand's remark would appear to place some additional pressure on the Reagan administration for movement in the negotiations.

Although the alliance officially reaffirmed its backing for the U.S. negotiating position and the deployment decision at the Atlantic Council meeting in Brussels last week, other Western officials have also suggested that there is a readiness in Europe to seek a compromise.

At a meeting of NATO defense ministers two weeks ago, Joseph Luns, NATO's secretary-general, and Britain's defense minister, John Nott, said NATO was interested in Soviet suggestions even if they did not mean acceptance of the "zero solution."

Explaining Mr. Mitterrand's position, a spokesman, who asked not to be named, said the president remained convinced of the necessity of the West's parrying the Soviet buildup of missiles aimed at Western Europe. At the same time, he said, there was a line in deployment on both sides that, if passed, would probably mean creating a new cycle in rearmament.

The spokesman described as inaccurate a headline Monday in Le Matin, a newspaper that normally has close relations to the government, asserting, "Euro-missiles: Mitterrand doesn't believe in the 'zero solution' any more."

Military issues and East-West relations will be at the center of the talks between Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Shultz and Claude Cheysson, the French minister for external relations.

■ **Danish Missile Funding**

Prime Minister Poul Schluter of Denmark told Mr. Reagan on Monday that a vast majority of Danish legislators backed Denmark's continued membership in NATO, but that Denmark's funding for missile deployment in Europe would depend on future developments, United Press International reported from Washington.

Following an hour-long meeting with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Schluter said media reports had given a "golden rule" description of the Danish parliament's decision to freeze funds for U.S. missile deployment in Europe. Mr. Schluter arrived Sunday for a three-day working visit.

He added that he supported Mr. Reagan's "zero solution," and that he welcomed a Soviet compromise proposal to reduce Soviet missiles by one-half. "But there is so much to clarify around the new Soviet course, that we must study it very thoroughly," he added.

Russia Assails U.S. Talk of a Missile Offer

THE Associated Press

MOSCOW — A Soviet military spokesman said Monday that U.S. reports of progress at the missile-reduction talks in Geneva were "unfounded."

Though the talks have been going on for almost a year, the positions of the sides have not become closer on any of the central questions, said Major General Yuri V. Lebedev, a contemporary distributed to Western correspondents by the Novosti press agency.

On Saturday, administration sources in Washington said Soviet negotiators in Geneva were proposing to reduce by more than half their arsenal of nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe if NATO shelved plans to begin deploying 572 U.S. Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles next year.

The U.S. sources, who asked not to be identified, said the Soviet offer was not made formally but was seen as the first potential breakthrough in the talks, now recessed until January. The sources said Washington was studying the concept.

General Lebedev, a spokesman of the general staff of the Soviet armed forces, was quoted as saying that assertions by U.S. observers that some progress in the talks had been made were unfounded.

He said the United States was dragging on the arms-reduction talks by insisting on the so-called zero option, under which the projected North Atlantic Treaty Organization deployment would be scrapped if Soviet missiles targeted on West Europe were dismantled.

A State Department spokesman, Anita Stockman, said in Washington on Monday that as far as she knew, the Soviet proposal was unacceptable.

General Lebedev also hinted that the Soviet Union would fire retaliatory strategic missiles toward the United States in the event missiles were detected heading toward Soviet territory.

A Pershing 2 fired from Europe would take "only about six minutes to reach a target in the territory of the Soviet Union. In such a short period of time it is impossible to identify the type of a missile's charge and the Soviet Union will have to take corresponding action," Novosti quoted General Lebedev as saying.

"Naturally, in this case, the U.S.'s calculations on ensuring the inviolability of its territory have been built on sand," he said.

On Nov. 29, Novosti issued a similar warning to NATO, saying the Soviet Union would fire a retaliatory missile at Western Europe the moment it spotted an incoming missile.

Novosti argued that deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles would increase the chances of an accidental nuclear war.

U.S. Policy-Makers Split on Reagan's Zero-Option Plan

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A split has developed in the administration over whether President Ronald Reagan should move away from his zero-option proposal for reducing European-based nuclear arms, which calls for the Soviet Union to dismantle all its medium-range missiles and the United States to cancel deployment of the new Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles.

According to informed administration sources, on one side in the deliberations of an interagency working group that is to advise Mr. Reagan are those who see an opportunity in the round of Geneva talks beginning in January to achieve agreement on a substantial — but not total — reduction of Soviet SS-20 nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe.

Those holding this view — who are said to include some officials close to the negotiations — reportedly believe the Soviet Union is prepared to dismantle some of its SS-20s and its older missiles and to move other SS-20s to eastern Russia, out of range for targets in NATO countries.

Such an agreement, however, the sources said, would leave some missiles remaining on both sides in Europe, which would require Mr. Reagan to abandon his zero-option insistence that the Soviet Union dismantle all SS-20 and other medium-range missiles.

Arguing against the partial-cut-back position are administration officials, mostly in the Pentagon, who believe that the security of NATO countries cannot be assured without eliminating the 324 SS-20s already deployed along with the 300 older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles.

The officials contend that the almost 1,000 warheads on those mis-



General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader, front row left, listening Monday to a speech marking the opening of Sejms, the Polish parliament. With him are four deputy premiers and, in the third row, Stefan Olszowski, foreign minister.

Shultz Says U.S. Won't End Polish Sanctions

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

ROME — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, conferred Monday with Pope John Paul II on Poland and said later that the promise by General Wojciech Jaruzelski to suspend many martial-law provisions did not seem to meet the criteria of the allies for lifting economic and political sanctions.

"What we have seen so far are some words, but nothing of substance has been done," Mr. Shultz said at a press conference after a day of talks at the Vatican and with senior Italian officials. Asserting that the United States was consulting with its allies, Mr. Shultz said, "At this point we don't see that anything that substantial to cause us to make a major change has taken place."

In his discussions with President Sandro Pertini, Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Mr. Shultz was informed of the high-level investigation into the possibility that Bulgaria, and perhaps the Soviet Union, was involved in the shooting of the pope last year by a Turk. The "Bulgarian connection," as it is called in the Italian press, is the main story in Italy today, with evidence seeming to implicate the Bulgarians not only in the attempt to kill the pope's life but also on large-scale aid to Italian terrorists, and in drug and arms smuggling.

In the joint press conference with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Colombo said of the investigation that "we are following with great concern the evolution of the situation."

"Data that we do have at the moment is not complete and not everything has been confirmed," he said.

Mr. Colombo said that the situation was "very serious" and that if the confirmed information "corresponds to our assumptions," then the Italians would bring the matter to the attention of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He seemed to be suggesting publicly what other officials have been saying privately, that the results of the inquiry could have major implications for East-West relations.

This is because of the general assumption in Western capitals that the Bulgarians would not have been involved in a plot against the pope without Soviet instigation. Moreover, the only theory advanced as to why the Soviet Union might want the pope eliminated has centered on the pope's strong ties to his Polish homeland and his support for the Solidarity free trade union that has been banned by Polish martial-law authorities.

Mr. Shultz also spent a half hour with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who was in Rome for the day to give a speech on world food problems. Mr. Shultz briefed him on the latest U.S. plans for indirect Israeli-Lebanese talks on starting troop withdrawals from Lebanon.

■ **Legislation Proposed in Warsaw**

From Warsaw, John Kijner of The New York Times reports:

The Polish authorities Monday announced measures they said would "suspend" martial law, but which kept blanket state powers and shifted some key elements of military rule to the regular penal code.

Legislation submitted to the parliament Monday, the first anniversary of the imposition of martial law, would end the internment of political prisoners, restrictions on travel within the country and the censorship of mail and telephone calls.

But in several key provisions, the proposed legislation emphasized the government's power to "undertake necessary decisions" and to put martial-law restrictions back in force at any point.

In addition, the bill kept such restrictions as press censorship, military courts and summary procedures, prison sentences for passing out leaflets and "public disorder."

Brazilian Bank Reported Saved By U.S. Effort

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Brazil's biggest bank, the government-owned Banco do Brasil, was unable to meet more than \$175 million in foreign exchange commitments last week and was rescued from default only by the intervention of several major New York banks, according to banking sources.

The bank, in which the Brazilian government has majority ownership, is Brazil's primary institution for financing the country's international trade. The sources said it had essentially run out of dollars to meet prior commitments. It was said to have been saved from defaulting on these commitments when the U.S. banks stepped in to provide the bank's New York agency with the funds that it needed.

Among those participating in the credit, put together at a special meeting at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, were Morgan Guaranty, Chase Manhattan, Citibank, Bankers Trust and Manufacturers Hanover, the sources said. Terms or duration of the bailout package were not immediately available.

"As a major banker to the Banco do Brasil, we have the utmost confidence in that bank's solvency," said a spokesman for one of the banks, who attended the meeting. Spokesmen for several other banks also emphasized that they were confident of the basic soundness of the Brazilian bank. The Brazilian bank, ranked the world's 56th-largest by American Banker, a trade publication, had deposits of \$27.1 billion at the end of 1980, the latest figures available.

Its liquidity problems arose despite a \$1.2-billion loan that was extended to Brazil early this month during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Latin America. The problem indicates, the bankers said, that Brazil has again run out of foreign exchange.

Bankers stress that Brazil's economy, unlike others in Latin America, has been extremely well managed, but that its problems stemmed from an unwarranted lack of confidence.

Because of its severe financial problems, there had been talk about dropping the bank from the international clearing system in New York, which is known as the Clearing House International Payments System, or CHIPS. It is through CHIPS that dollar transactions throughout the world are cleared. If a bank cannot meet its clearance, the other banks can take substantial losses, which was the problem that the Banco do Brasil is reported to have faced last week. The sources stressed, however, that the agency's problems did not involve the clearing system.

But the New York banks were said to have provided the funds needed by the Brazilian bank. The Banco do Brasil's New York agency remains in the CHIPS network, the banks said. According to some sources, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York lent money to the Banco do Brasil, although a spokesman for the Fed unit refused comment Sunday.

The decline in confidence appears to have stemmed from the magnitude of Brazil's foreign debt — more than \$80 billion — and from its position in Latin America, where other major borrowers, particularly Mexico and Argentina, also have run out of foreign exchange.

To deal with the crisis, six major U.S. banks lent \$600 million to the country last month on an emergency basis to tide it over until it got a bigger loan from the International Monetary Fund. That loan, together with the \$1.2 billion bridging loan approved by Mr. Reagan, enabled Brazil to honor its debt-servicing payments so far.

■ **Short-Term Credit Sought**

The heads of credit banks of major Western countries, gathered in Basel, Switzerland, for the regular monthly meeting of Bank for International Settlements, are reportedly studying a Brazilian request for a major short-term credit. The Associated Press reported Monday.

Sources, who asked not to be named, said that Brazil was seeking at least \$1.5 billion to tide it over until a standby loan becomes available from the International Monetary Fund. Brazil is expected to make formal application for that loan, for \$4.5 billion, later this week.



Francisco Pinto Balsemão

Portugal Vote Is Setback for Government

LISBON — Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão was under growing pressure Monday to resign after Portugal's ruling Democratic Alliance suffered a major setback in key local elections.

The leaders of the Socialist and Communist opposition demanded that Mr. Balsemão step down after his Social Democratic Party emerged as the biggest loser in Sunday's local elections.

Mr. Balsemão said on television early Monday he had no intention of resigning and insisted the Democratic Alliance had a mandate to govern until 1984. But his party's losses dealt a serious blow to his already fragile political position.

The extent of the alliance's losses is still not clear, but the deputy prime minister, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, said parliament would have to be dissolved if the coalition picked up less than 40 percent of the votes.

Mr. Freitas do Amaral, whose Christian Democratic Party made considerable gains at the expense of the prime minister's party, called for major political changes if the alliance's share of the vote fell below 43 or 44 percent.

The three-year-old alliance, formed by the Social Democrats, the Christian Democrats and the small Monarchist Party, still has a clear parliamentary majority.

The provisional results showed that four out of seven major cities, Soares's Socialists had overtaken the Social Democrats as Portugal's largest party, gaining over 30 percent of the votes for the first time since 1976.

This still means that no single party is in sight of picking up enough votes in general elections to be able to govern alone, but it could hasten the collapse of the shaky coalition, according to Mr. Balsemão's opponents.

Mr. Balsemão had billed the elections as the first national test of his leadership and he looked tired and disheartened when he made his brief television statement.

He had also sought a clear mandate from the electorate to carry out a tough austerity program next year to fight Portugal's worst economic crisis since 1975.

The 1983 budget is due to be debated in parliament before the end of the year and Mr. Balsemão said earlier he wanted it out of the way before embarking on any government changes.

The prime minister had promised a cabinet reshuffle whatever the results of the vote, but his opponents said it would now be far more difficult for him to negotiate one from a weakened position.

The opponents, who briefly forced Mr. Balsemão out of office last year after a mutiny in the Social Democratic Party, said he would probably call a party congress early next year to decide whether to abandon the alliance.

A Crisis of Faith Gripping the Soviet Empire

East Europeans Wonder What Yalta Will Mean in the Era of Andropov

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

YALTA, U.S.S.R. — Standing in the white hall of the Livadia Palace, the Soviet tour guide affects a touch of reverence as she points to a nondescript round table. "It was at this table," she pauses for effect, "that the victors over Nazi Germany decided the postwar structure of Europe."

Then she invites the group of middle-aged Soviet tourists to examine a painting depicting the scene in this room on Feb. 11, 1945, the day the Yalta agreements were signed. The leaders of the wartime allies — the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain — are seated around the table with their advisers. Already gravely ill, Franklin D. Roosevelt is huddled up close to the fireplace. Winston Churchill looks grumpy.

It is only Stalin, the shoe-maker's son turned unchallenged ruler of the Soviet empire, who seems completely at ease.

The Livadia Palace in Yalta is a fitting place to begin an investigation of Russia's East European freedom as it enters the era of Yuri V. Andropov.

Yalta has become historical shorthand for the division of Europe. For some, the word has come to mean the betrayal by the Western allies of 100 million inhabitants of Eastern Europe. For others, it is the source of four decades of European peace.

But a generation has passed since the end of the war. With the exception of Andrei A. Gromyko, the veteran Soviet foreign minister, the men who helped negotiate the Yalta accords are dead or retired from active politics. It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that the political status quo associated with Yalta should today appear shaky, even if it remains in place.

During the past few years the whether the decline is inescapable or whether, given fresh leadership, it can be halted or even reversed.

The crisis of faith — the crumbling of the belief that communism can provide the masses with a rich and abundant life, let alone overcome the capitalist — assumes different forms in different countries.

In Poland, enraged workers have set fire to statues of Lenin, chanting such slogans as "Long live Reagan" and "Junta, back to Moscow."

In Czechoslovakia, now "normalized" after the crushing by Soviet tanks of "socialism with a human face" in 1968, the odd political slogan still appears on a stretch of whitewashed wall, known as "democracy wall," in Prague's Old Town. But most people have withdrawn into themselves.

In Hungary, the first Soviet bloc country to introduce serious economic reforms, energies are devoted to getting rich quick.

In the Soviet Union, one of the best illustrations of the ideological malaise is the revival of interest in Stalin. The latest Stalin cult has sprung up from below and is the product of a centuries-old yearning for a strong ruler who will make Mother Russia respected abroad and maintain order and discipline at home.

It is significant that at the funeral of Leonid I. Brezhnev last month there was none of the wild grief that accompanied Stalin's funeral.

Some officials believe the Soviet Union may generate new pressure on the United States to change its zero-option position by announcing before the next round of talks that it will propose reductions not only in the Soviet missile force, but also in its aircraft and battlefield weapons that have a nuclear capability.

That move could be aimed at West German voters who go to the polls in March. The Bonn government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl supports the zero-option position but wants the Reagan administration to be prepared to alter it if an opening develops in the negotiations. His Socialist opposition has said deployment of the NATO missiles should be delayed as long as negotiations are underway.

NATO foreign ministers meeting in Brussels on Friday reaffirmed their support for the zero option.



Joseph V. Stalin

INSIDE

■ **The Soviet Union**, which already suffers from chronic shortages of meat and milk, is battling what appears to be a major outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, one of the most contagious and debilitating livestock illnesses. Page 2.

■ **Factional fighting** in northern and central Lebanon claimed 29 more lives. Clashes between Christian and Moslem militias continued despite a series of mediation attempts. Page 2.

■ **Republican pollster** Richard Wirthlin, whose optimism often is a match for that of Ronald Reagan, has brought the president some uncharacteristically bad news about his standing with blue-collar voters who supported him in 1980. Page 3.

■ **Marxist Ethiopia**, accused of persecuting its 28,000 Falasha Jews, has permitted outsiders to view some villages where the "black Jews of Ethiopia" have lived since the time of biblical Israel. Page 6.

West Germans Focus Again on the Flick Case

Onset of Elections and Press Leaks Bring New Interest to Bribery Charges

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — For almost a year, three investigators in the modest-looking prosecutor's office here have been looking into the possibility that the huge Flick holding company bribed West German cabinet officials and other politicians in the 1970s to secure tax waivers of \$175 million.

For a time the Flick affair seemed like a scandal that would never happen. But three events have brought the case back into focus. One is that the new Christian Democratic chancellor, Helmut Kohl, plans to hold general elections in March. A second is that the Bonn prosecutor's office is nearing the end of its investigation.

The third is that the weekly magazine Der Spiegel, no friend of

the conservative Christian Democrats, has begun publishing excerpts from testimony given during the inquiry, and as a result several prominent people have been mentioned who are not formally under investigation.

Last week Stern, another establishment-weekend magazine, added to the stir with a report on the case in which Mr. Kohl's name came up.

The most visible and, in the opinion of some officials, politically vulnerable politician under investigation is the economics minister, Otto Lambsdorff, whose small Free Democratic Party is facing the March vote with some trepidation. The Free Democrats' left wing is already disaffected over the party's decision in September to end 13 years of collaboration with the Social Democrats and bring

Mr. Kohl to power. Mr. Lambsdorff is the standard-bearer of the party's right wing, which urged the switch to the Christian Democrats.

The Flick tax waivers came after the company sold 29 percent of its share in Daimler-Benz in 1975 and reinvested in shares of W.R. Grace & Co. of New York and the United States Filter Corp. On the ground that the acquisition of new technology was in West Germany's interest, Hans Friderichs, a Free Democrat and the economics minister in 1976, approved the first waiver; his successor, Mr. Lambsdorff, approved the second in 1978.

According to the detailed account in Der Spiegel, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, Flick's deputy chairman, kept meticulous accounts of his political dealings. "Lambsdorff is so helpful for Fri-

derichs' economic policies," said one Brauchitsch memo that the magazine suggests was connected to a \$68,000 payoff. "Therefore Friderichs asks that Lambsdorff be well taken care of."

The economics minister has angrily rejected the suggestion that he accepted bribes. "I am neither so disreputable nor so foolish that I would endanger my personal, political and professional existence by sticking money in my pocket like that," Mr. Lambsdorff said this month.

In addition to the two Free Democrat politicians — Mr. Friderichs is now the head of the Dresdner Bank — and Mr. Brauchitsch, the Bonn prosecutor's office is known to be investigating two former Social Democrat finance ministers, Hans Matthöfer and Manfred Lahnstein.

Also under scrutiny in the case are Rudolf Eberle, the Christian Democratic economics minister of Baden-Württemberg state; Horst-Ludwig Riemer, a Free Democrat member of parliament; Friedrich Karl Flick, the executive chairman of the privately owned company, and Manfred Nemitz, a board member of a Flick subsidiary.

But, though the Bonn investigation is specifically focused on the tax waiver, the disclosures in Der Spiegel suggest a much wider pattern of political gift-giving, running into millions of marks in the 1970s. The prosecutor's office has confirmed the authenticity of the documents cited by Der Spiegel, which were distributed only to defense lawyers, according to well-placed sources.

One figure called to testify was Franz Josef Strauss, the Christian Democratic minister-president of Bavaria, who was asked about Flick payments of \$380,000 from 1975 to 1979. Mr. Strauss said that he had advised the Flick concern for eight years and told it that it should "invest in America." Another witness, Alfred Dreger, who is now the Christian Democrats' parliamentary spokesman, acknowledged a close relationship with the Flick deputy chairman.

As the revelations grow, it is hard to find a major political figure who has not been swept up in the affair. Stern last week published another Brauchitsch memo from 1975 saying that Mr. Kohl, who was then minister-president of Rhineland-Palatinate, promised to ensure that the Christian Democrats left wing did not become "emotional" about the tax waiver.

The case originated in Bonn because federal ministers were involved. But the Bonn prosecutor, Franzbruno Eulencamp, a civil servant, is ultimately responsible to the Social Democratic justice minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Ingeborg Grunwald, who has denied the leaks to Der Spiegel came from the prosecutor's office.



Leftist Lebanese militiamen wait for the result of talks aimed at stopping Tripoli fighting. The negotiations were unsuccessful.

29 Killed in Lebanon As Fighting Escalates

BEIRUT — Factional fighting escalated in northern and central Lebanon Monday, claiming 29 more lives in combat overnight between Christian and Moslem militiamen southeast of Beirut and rival Moslem sects in the northern port city of Tripoli, police reported.

The report came as the two U.S. envoys, Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper, prepared to return to the Middle East to try again to arrange a withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

In Tel Aviv Sunday, Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, described as "reasonable" a new U.S. proposal to secure the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon through U.S. mediation rather than direct talks between Israeli and Lebanese officials. But Mr. Sharon rejected using U.S. middlemen to negotiate security arrangements for southern Lebanon or the future of Israeli-Lebanese relations.

The leftist Beirut newspaper al-Naba' quoted unidentified Lebanese government sources as saying that Mr. Habib would try as a first step to arrange a partial Israeli pullback from Lebanon's central mountains.

Such a withdrawal would open the way for the dispatch of a special Lebanese disengagement force made up of three police and army battalions to re-establish order, the paper said. It did not elaborate.

Rightist-Christian and leftist-Druze Moslem militiamen used artillery, rockets and machine guns in battles in the central Lebanon town of Aley and five neighboring villages Sunday night and Monday morning, killing 19 persons and wounding 27, police said.

Pro-Syrian Alawite militiamen of the Arab Democratic Party and Palestinian-backed irregulars of a Sunni Moslem coalition called the Popular Resistance Movement traded artillery, rockets and mortar fire during the night in Tripoli's slums, killing 10 persons and wounding 35, police reported.

This brought to 46 dead and 141 wounded the total casualties in the weeklong struggle for dominance of Tripoli, Lebanon's second-largest city, according to the police.

Greece, in U.S. Talks, Is Said to Ask Closure Of Base for Spy Planes

By Andriana Ierodiakonou
Washington Post Service

ATHENS — The Socialist government of Andreas Papandreu is seeking to close one of the four U.S. military bases in Greece on the argument that it is being used for the unauthorized surveillance of non-Warsaw Pact countries friendly to Greece, according to diplomatic sources here.

Greece has also put a \$1-billion annual price tag on the continued operation of the remaining three bases, the sources said, and these demands were expressed last month in writing during the first round here of negotiations on the bases' future.

The U.S. response to the Greek demands is expected to be considered in the second round of the negotiations, which began in Athens Thursday between Mr. Bartholomew and Yiannis Kapsis, Greek undersecretary of foreign affairs.

The sources identified the base that the Papandreu government wants to close as the Hellenikon Air Base, on the eastern outskirts of Athens. The three other major U.S. bases in Greece are Nea Makri, northeast of the capital, and Heraklion and Souda Bay on the island of Crete. The bases, established under an agreement between Greece and the United States in 1953, serve as staging and supply posts for U.S. and NATO naval and air forces.

They also permit surveillance and monitoring in the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean.

Military experts confirmed that Hellenikon's main functions are providing communications, logistical support for the other bases, strategic lift facilities for transiting military aircraft and electronic surveillance.

According to Greek officials, only 10 percent of the activity of the U-2 aircraft carrying out this surveillance is directed toward the NATO-targeted Balkan countries to the north. The rest of the time the planes fly south and are presumed to direct their electronic eyes and ears toward countries such as Libya, they said.

Greece contends that this activity is not authorized by any written agreement on the use of the bases and that it started illegally during Greece's military rule between 1967 and 1974.

Sources close to the negotiations said the Papandreu government is willing to allow the other activities of Hellenikon to be transferred elsewhere, for example to one of the other three bases or ancillary U.S. military facilities scattered throughout Greece.

Spokesmen at the U.S. Embassy said they had no knowledge of a demand for the closure of Hellenikon.

Ulster Guerrillas Vow to Revenge Members' Deaths

BELFAST — Police went on alert Monday in Northern Ireland after the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) pledged to avenge the killing of two of its top men, who were shot to death after a car chase.

The guerrilla group, which claimed responsibility for the bombing of a discotheque in Balyleilly last Monday that killed 16 persons, said that its men were shot in cold blood and that it would avenge their deaths "with unmerciful ferocity in the coming weeks."

Police also warned that the Marxist INLA and the much larger Irish Republican Army planned to intensify their attacks over Christmas. "One of the most notorious terrorists in Ireland" is masterminding a Christmas guerrilla onslaught, police said.

The two INLA men, Seamus Grew, 31, and Roderick Carroll, 22, were killed Sunday night in Armagh. They were chased by police after their car crashed through a checkpoint, injuring a constable. Police said they opened fire because they thought the two were armed, but no weapons were found.

Seamus O'Mallon, a prominent Catholic politician in Northern Ireland, said Monday that seven persons had been shot in similar circumstances in the last three weeks and charged that police had set up a special squad to kill suspected terrorists. Police denied the allegation.

Soviet Herds Appear Threatened By Outbreak of Livestock Disease

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, which already suffers from chronic shortages of meat and milk, is battling what appears to be a major outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, one of the most contagious and debilitating livestock illnesses.

The virus, according to Western and Soviet sources, has struck all three of the country's Baltic republics — Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania — as well as Byelorussia on the Polish border.

Soviet sources said that 2,500 veterinary workers have inoculated four million head of cattle in the Baltic region in recent weeks, but it is unclear whether the outbreak has been controlled.

Effective control of foot-and-mouth disease usually requires mass slaughtering of infected herds. Western agricultural experts said. The actual number of livestock losses is not known, but Western analysts believe the outbreak has been "a real blow" to a region of the Soviet Union that traditionally has the most productive herds of meat and dairy cattle.

The disease kills relatively few of the animals it infects, but it weakens cattle, damaging their capacity to produce meat and milk. The outbreak is expected to intensify Soviet demand for imported

meat, which cost the country \$1.6 billion in scarce Western currency last year.

Even though state-controlled radio stations in Latvia and Estonia have discussed the outbreak and emergency measures being taken to control it, the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture in Moscow denies that foot-and-mouth disease has appeared anywhere in the country.

"The evidence is pretty strong that they have a real problem," a Western agricultural analyst said, adding that this seems to be a larger outbreak than they've had before.

Yet Western diplomats said the Soviet Union has so far failed to report it to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, as required by international agreements.

Diplomats also said the Latvian Ministry of Agriculture has denied to Swedish officials that there is an outbreak, while other Soviet authorities have privately acknowledged the problem to Finland.

Swedish islands lie less than 100 miles (160 kilometers) across the Baltic Sea from Latvia, and the Finnish coast is only about 30 miles across the Gulf of Finland from the Soviet coast. As a precaution, Finnish authorities are reported to have inoculated cattle in the border area and temporarily suspended

meat imports from the Soviet Union.

In addition, travelers arriving in Helsinki from the Soviet Union are being asked to walk across sponge mats saturated with disinfectant to kill any viral contamination on their shoes. The Finnish government has also urged travel agents to cancel excursions across the Gulf to Estonia. Tallinn, the Estonian capital, is only a short boat ride from Helsinki, and on weekends the city teems with Finns drawn by the low price of Soviet vodka.

Some travelers have reported seeing unusually large amounts of meat for sale in Riga's collective farm markets, where farm workers are allowed to sell produce from their small private plots. Agricultural analysts said that collective farmers may be slaughtering cows and pigs for quick sale rather than surrendering them to the authorities for destruction.

Latvian and Estonian-language broadcasts admitted the outbreak, described emergency control measures and reassured the public that no human cases have yet been confirmed.

The broadcast urged the Latvian population to limit its contacts with people in the three areas and advised livestock keepers to break all contact with neighboring republics.

A Crisis of Faith Grips the Soviet Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

The Western allies did in practice recognize an overriding Soviet interest in Eastern Europe at Yalta. This was not because Roosevelt and Churchill were outwitted by Stalin. It was the result of the military situation at the time. When the "big three" met in the hastily refurbished Livadia Palace, with the devastation of war still visible around them, the Red Army already had battled its way across Poland and was preparing for a final assault on Berlin.

It is a deeply ingrained Russian view that territory won must never be given up — or the whole empire could start to crumble. Safeguarding "the gains of socialism" was the argument used by Khrushchev for invading Hungary in 1956. The same logic was used to justify the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the military crackdown in Poland.

Despite the latest events in Poland, many East Europeans acknowledge that there has been some loosening in the Soviet stranglehold. As evidence, they point to the length of each successive revolt. The Hungarian uprising in 1956 lasted a only few days before it was crushed. The "Prague spring" in Czechoslovakia blossomed for seven months in 1968. The Solidarity era in Poland lasted for 16 months, and its effects are still reverberating around the bloc.

Romuald Kulowiec, 60, a sociologist who was an adviser to Solidarity, believes that it is possible to trace a steady evolution in Soviet attitudes toward Eastern Europe. He first encountered Soviet soldiers in 1939, when, as a result of the pact between Stalin and Hitler, they overran his hometown of Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, which later was incorporated into the Soviet Union. He was forced to migrate to the western part of Poland at the end of the war.

"While Stalin was alive, everything in Poland had to be a copy of the Soviet Union. We got more room for maneuver. And however we assessed Brezhnev, he certainly showed more concern for consumption than his predecessors," he said.

Mr. Kulowiec believes that successful revolutions can be dis-

vided into four phases. The first generation (Lenin) comprises the creators of the revolution and the second (Stalin) its consolidators.

The third generation (Khrushchev and Brezhnev) seeks simply to maintain and continue what already has been achieved, while the fourth presides over its erosion.

"Right now, we're somewhere between the third and the fourth stage," Mr. Kulowiec said.

Mr. Brezhnev's death marks the end of an era for Eastern Europe as much as for the Soviet Union. Throughout the region, a new generation of politicians is coming to power. The changeover already has taken place in Yugoslavia with the death of Tito and in Poland with the removal of Edward Giersek.

Janos Kadar of Hungary is 70. Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria 71. Erich Honecker of East Germany 70. Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia 69 and Enver Hoxha of Albania 74. Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, physically the most vigorous of East European leaders, is 64.

During the past decade, Mr. Brezhnev made a tradition of inviting other Soviet bloc leaders to join him on his summer holiday in the Crimea. One by one, they would have their pictures taken with Mr. Brezhnev at his dacha just a mile down the road from the Livadia Palace. It was a kind of symbolic annual outing for the political heirs of the Yalta agreement.

As the holiday snapshots became visibly more decrepit and the words in their communiqués steadily more empty. Last summer the ritual was broken when three of the leaders failed to show up. It was a sign of the times. Within three months, the caretaker of the Soviet empire was dead, leaving a legacy to his successors of huge territories, massive military might and a host of unresolved problems.

Tomorrow: The two pillars of Communism in Europe — military conquest and revolution.

Bonn Confirms U.S. Wartime Plan

United Press International

BONN — A Defense Ministry spokesman said Monday that the U.S. Forces European Command would remain in Stuttgart, but confirmed reports that the United States planned to build a wartime location for the headquarters. On Friday, Defense Minister Manfred Wörner had dismissed the reports as "intentionally false."

The spokesman, Colonel Jürgen Reichardt, said West Germany had been aware of the plans since the spring. He refused to comment on reports that an emergency command center would be set up in Britain. "The issue is entirely an American affair," he said.

He dismissed suggestions that the change indicated that North Atlantic Treaty Organization strategists planned to fight a limited nuclear war in Europe. He also said the U.S. plans would not affect the future of the 260,000 U.S. troops in West Germany.

Earthquake Hits North Yemen; 348 Reportedly Killed

MANAMA, Bahrain — An earthquake struck North Yemen on Monday, killing 348 people and severely damaging 79 villages, the Gulf News Agency reported.

In a statement broadcast Monday night, President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen said he personally was following relief efforts of emergency rescue teams drawn from the army and police, and he appealed to citizens to "help the hundreds hurt and buried under the debris."

Most homes in North Yemen, a mountainous country of about eight million people on the Arabian Peninsula, are built of sun-baked bricks.

The Bahrain-based news service, quoting an unidentified source in a hastily formed rescue committee in North Yemen, said 335 people were killed in the city of Jafnan. It said 300 casualties were taken to one hospital at another unnamed locality, including 13 dead.

The report said 79 villages suffered "gross damages" when the quake struck at around noon local time. The tremor was said to have caused "a major rift" in one mountain, and further shocks could not be ruled out, the news agency said.

35 Die in Sri Lanka Floods

United Press International

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Severe flooding has killed at least 35 persons, left 25,000 families homeless and marooned herds of elephants, government officials said Sunday.

\$8 Million Is Stolen by 2 Thieves From Armored Car Firm in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Two masked men armed with a shotgun punched a hole through a tarpaper roof to stage the largest cash robbery in U.S. history by taking about \$8 million from an armored car company headquarters here, authorities said Monday.

The ski-masked bandits cut a two-foot hole in the roof of the Sentry-Armored Car-Courier in the Bronx late Sunday night and dropped into the two-story red brick building on a rope, according to city police and the FBI.

After handcuffing a guard, the robbers pried open the metal doors of a vault room with crowbars, police said. The pair then carried bags of \$50 and \$100 bills to a vehicle they had parked nearby and drove away, police said.

The \$8-million loss estimate was given to police by Jack Jennings, the company's director of security.

Detective Lieutenant Michael O'Shea said that no official figure would be set until Sentry officials could conduct a thorough inventory and count whatever money remained.

"We're still waiting for a complete inventory," he said. "There are numbers floating all over the place, but the [company's] president has to count the money."

However, a source close to the FBI investigation who requested anonymity said \$5 million "seems to be pretty much the count."

A secretary at the Sentry office said neither Mr. Jennings nor the company's president was available for comment.

Police said the guard on duty at the office at 3548 Boston Road

was not injured by the robbers after they came down from the roof at 11:15 P.M. The guard was discovered handcuffed to a pipe at 6 A.M. by other employees reporting for work.

Police spokesman Fred Elwick said that the men apparently disabled the vault's alarm system before breaking in, but police did not know how.

The loss had been estimated at first at just under \$1 million. Previously, the highest sum reported stolen in a robbery in the United States was the \$5.8 million in cash and jewelry taken from a Lufthansa cargo area at Kennedy International Airport on Dec. 11, 1978.

The investigation of Sunday's robbery was being conducted by the city-FBI joint bank robbery task force.

Two months ago a Sentry guard was killed, and a second guard and a bystander were wounded when four gunmen stole about \$65,000 in checks and cash from an armored car outside a dairy in the Unionport section of the Bronx.

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Senate Breaks Filibuster to Pave Way For Action on Gasoline Tax Increase

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Monday to break a filibuster by conservative Republicans, clearing the way for action on President Ronald Reagan's proposed 5-cent-a-gallon increase in the federal gasoline tax.

Despite the 75-13 vote to cut off the filibuster, final action was not expected Monday on the measure, which is aimed at raising \$5.5 billion to finance highway, bridge and mass transit repair jobs.

Before the vote, the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr.,

Republican of Tennessee, insisted that the proposed gasoline tax increase was a "must bill" in the lame-duck session.

But even after the Senate acts on the measure, congressional negotiators must meet to work out the differences with a version of the measure passed by the House last week.

Paris Court Told of Kidnap

PARIS (Reuters) — Edouard Jean Empain, a wealthy industrialist, was told in court Monday that he had been kidnapped by a group of eight persons accused of holding him illegally for 63 days. Baron Empain said that he had lived in fear of death.

Senegal Party Picks Diouf

DAKAR — A meeting of the ruling Senegalese Socialist Party has endorsed President Abdou Diouf as its candidate for national presidential elections to be held in February.

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Female Infanticide Assailed in China

BEIJING — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has called for harsh measures to be taken against peasants who kill unwanted baby girls at birth because of a preference for a son.

"The whole of society should resolutely condemn the criminal activity of female infanticide," Mr. Zhao said in a speech published Monday. His speech was taken as an indication that the practice remains widespread, especially in the countryside, where 80 percent of China's 1 billion population live.

Restored Church Is Re-opened by Chinese Catholics

BEIJING — The 92-year-old Roman Catholic cathedral in Guangzhou, severely damaged in China's 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution, was re-opened on Sunday with a Mass attended by more than 300 Chinese and foreign Roman Catholics, a Guangzhou newspaper reported.

The altar, religious statues, pews and kneeling benches all have been repaired, said the Sunday edition of the Yangcheng Evening News, seen here Monday.

It said that bishops, priests, nuns and the congregation, all carrying Bibles, walked in carrying into the cathedral. Bishop Ye Yin-yun of the Guangzhou diocese officiated.

After the religious suppression of the Cultural Revolution, China now has about 120 Catholic and 140 Protestant churches open.

International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE

PARIS - RIGHT BANK

LA COQUILLE 5, rue du Dabecrode, (17^e). Tel. 574.25.95. Closed Sun., Mon., Menu of Fr. 27. Specialties: coquille St-Jacques & Hazelnut soufflé.

L'EUROPEEN 60, rue de la Vierge, 343.99.70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. SAVOIR-FAIRE SPECIALITIES AND TRADITIONAL CUISINE.

LE PETIT RICHE 1880 Bld. St. Louis, closed Sun., lunch, dinner 7 p.m. to 0:15 a.m. 25 rue Le Pelletier. 770.68.68. Banc d'œuvres, about 120 fr.

PARIS - LEFT BANK

ASSIETTE AU BEURRE 11 rue St-Benoit/Pl. St-Germain-des-Prés. 260.87.41. Menu of Fr. 27.80 & Fr. 48.50 + serv. Daily till midnight.

AUX 5 PAINS D'ORGE 29 R. Surcouf. 705.86.31. Closed Wed. H.-d'œuvres. Dessert (optional). 1/2 bottle wine for 40+ serv. 15%.

LE DAUPHIN 44, rue du Bac, (7^e). 548.21.30. Bistrot, musical atmosphere. Traditional cuisine. Menu at 69 francs, service included. Open daily until 2 a.m.

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Envoy to U.S. Urges 'Dramatic Change' in Nicaraguan Policies

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Francisco Fiallos, Nicaragua's ambassador to Washington, has called for a "dramatic change" in the direction of the Sandinista government, saying it could ease its isolation by improving relations with neighboring governments and by increasing political freedom at home.

Mr. Fiallos made his comments in an interview with the daily La Prensa, which local authorities here banned from appearing.

Circulation of photocopies of the interview among officials and opposition leaders immediately stirred speculation that Mr. Fiallos had decided to leave his post after less than a year.

Repeated efforts to contact Mr. Fiallos by telephone and through Nicaraguan officials over the weekend were unsuccessful.

In the interview, which was censored out of Friday's issue of La Prensa, the largest newspaper in

Nicaragua, Mr. Fiallos also sharply criticized "fanatical elements" in the Sandinista movement as well as the foreign policy of the Nicaraguan government and its "dreadful handling" of relations with the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Fiallos described Nicaragua's relations with the Reagan administration as "difficult, extremely difficult, with little probability of improving in the foreseeable future." Referring to U.S. support for anti-Sandinista rebels based in Honduras, he warned that the Reagan administration was pushing other Central American countries toward a "confrontation" with Nicaragua.

But he said that "if the internal situation is one of division and confrontation" in Nicaragua, "it will be very difficult to overcome the difficulties in the international field."

"I think a vicious circle exists," he said. "On the one hand, it is said that a tough stance is necessary to neutralize the effects of the harassment. On the other hand, strong measures strengthen those who are harassing. It is necessary to break out of this circle. The Popular Sandinista Revolution is strong enough to do so. Contrary to what some radicals believe, some measures of relaxation and détente would strengthen the government."

Most of the interview was dedicated to analyzing the domestic situation here and to urging the Sandinistas to take "unavoidable and unimpeachable" measures, among them:

- To revoke the Emergency Law, "especially some measures that have caused great harm to the revolution, such as press censorship."

- To call "free, just and honest elections" since "every attempt to suffocate or frustrate the will" of the people "disguises tyrannical intentions that should be combated directly and with decision."

- To end "illegal and unjust confiscations" of property because "the widespread feeling of indefensibility before the law" was having disastrous effects on the economy.

- To guarantee the safe return to the country of all exiles except those who committed crimes during the Somoza regime.

- To follow a "genuinely non-aligned" foreign policy instead of taking sides in the struggle of the superpowers.

- To recognize the prominent role of the church in the "conscience" of the Nicaraguan people, even though "entrenched Marxist-Leninist ideologies and even less Stalinists" would find this impossible to understand.



Edward Lozansky hugged his wife, Tatyana, and their daughter, Tanya, after they arrived Sunday in Washington.

Soviet Emigré's Wife and Daughter Reunited With Him in Washington

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Edward Lozansky, a Soviet émigré and human rights activist, spent Monday with his wife and daughter in the United States after six years of trying to get them released from the Soviet Union.

In a tearful reunion Sunday at National Airport, Mr. Lozansky, 40, ran to meet and embrace his wife, Tatyana, 29, and daughter, Tanya, 11, as they arrived on a delayed evening flight from Paris where Mrs. Lozansky and her daughter had stopped over after leaving Moscow Saturday.

"Thank you very much for my freedom, for my life, for my husband and for my family," Mrs. Lozansky said to those gathered for the reunion.

Once a physicist with Moscow's Kurchatov Institute, Mr. Lozansky emigrated from the Soviet Union in 1976 with his parents and two sisters on the understanding that his wife and daughter would be allowed to follow.

Mr. Lozansky said his wife was allowed to emigrate only after her father, Ivan Vershov, 60, resigned his post as a four-star general in the Soviet Army in September.

Castro Denies Cuba Is Re-exporting Soviet Arms to Rebels in El Salvador

Los Angeles Times Service

HAVANA — Fidel Castro, using Cuba's Armed Forces Day as an occasion to respond to President Ronald Reagan's mission to Latin America, has denied that Cuba had sent Soviet weapons to rebels in El Salvador.

"We have never had a case of re-exporting Soviet arms, or arms made in Cuba, to another country," the Cuban leader told tens of thousands of militia members gathered Saturday in Revolution Square. "But," he said, "Cuba has sent these weapons whenever we had to — as we did in Angola — but then we have sent men with the weapons."

In what was billed as Mr. Castro's response to Mr. Reagan's visit to four Latin American countries, which ended in Honduras on Dec. 4, the Cuban president insisted on Cuba's peaceful intentions and declared that violence has increased in Central America since Mr. Reagan went there to "talk of peace."

Although Mr. Castro spoke of the Soviet Union's shipment to Cuba of tons of arms for the recently organized territorial militia, he emphasized that the militia is to play a defensive role.

In the past, Armed Forces Day has sometimes been used as an occasion for the parading of tanks, missiles and large military units. But on Saturday there was only a token parade by representatives from each branch of the armed forces, and only a few small arms were to be seen.

Reagan Pollster Sees Less Blue-Collar Support

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican pollster Richard Wirthlin, whose optimism is often a match for that of Ronald Reagan, has brought the president some uncharacteristically bad news about his standing with blue-collar voters who supported him in 1980.

Among these constituents, President Reagan is increasingly perceived as a traditional Republican whose policies favor the wealthy at the expense of working people and the elderly.

While Mr. Wirthlin will not discuss actual numbers, administration officials say his surveys show that blue-collar voters and their families are returning to the Democratic Party in droves. This is particularly true in the Northeast and Midwest, where joblessness persists, and where the Republicans suffered heavy losses in the mid-term elections last month.

Social Security, on which the administration and Congress must act before next summer, is a point. Many voters believe that Mr. Reagan has already cut Social Security benefits.

The administration is also reeling from the ill-fated "Thanksgiving offensive" in which White House officials managed to give the impression that the president wanted to tax unemployment benefits. The high unemployment level is most responsible for Mr. Reagan's decline with working-class voters, and the stillborn tax on the jobless has deepened the impression that Mr. Reagan was insensitive or out of touch.

Mr. Wirthlin, like the president, believes that the administration can recapture lost ground among blue-collar constituents if the economy rebounds. But if there is no evidence of a strong recovery and a reduction in unemployment by late summer or early fall, the pollster has warned the president that the Republicans may face a disaster in 1984.

Other straws in the wind drift in from the White House office of planning and evaluation, headed by a former Wirthlin associate, Richard Beal.

A projection done by Mr. Beal's office shows Mr. Reagan losing to Senator John H. Glenn Jr., Democrat of Ohio, in a mythical 1984 electoral vote count. The simulation gave Mr. Glenn 243 electoral votes and Mr. Reagan 212, with 83 votes in the "doubtful" category.

Another matchup showed Mr. Reagan with an inconclusive lead over former Vice President Walter

F. Mondale: Mr. Reagan 231, Mr. Mondale 186 and "doubtful" 121. Mr. Beal, trying to play down Mr. Glenn's strong showing at a time when Mr. Reagan claims he is undecided about seeking re-election, told a Washington Post staff writer, David Hoffman, that his office does "hundreds and hundreds" of computer simulations of prospective election matchups.

But Democrats should not grow too giddy yet at signs of Mr. Reagan's slippage. The president's recasting of his position on the

MX missile after a congressional defeat last week suggests that the "great communicator" still remembers how to perform the role of the "great compromiser."

Twelve years ago, when the Democrats won control of the lower house of the California legislature, Governor Reagan proceeded to negotiate important compromises on tax, welfare and education measures with the Democratic opposition.

The man who had much to do with those compromises, former California Assembly Speaker Bob

Maretti, once said of Mr. Reagan: "He's an achiever. If he can find a way to achieve within the framework of his ideology, so much the better. If not, he'll still find a way to achieve."

There is speculation within the administration that Mr. Reagan will name Prestco Martin, a Californian whom he knows and likes, as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board when Democrat Paul A. Volcker's term as chairman ends in August. Mr. Martin, a Republican, is now vice chairman.

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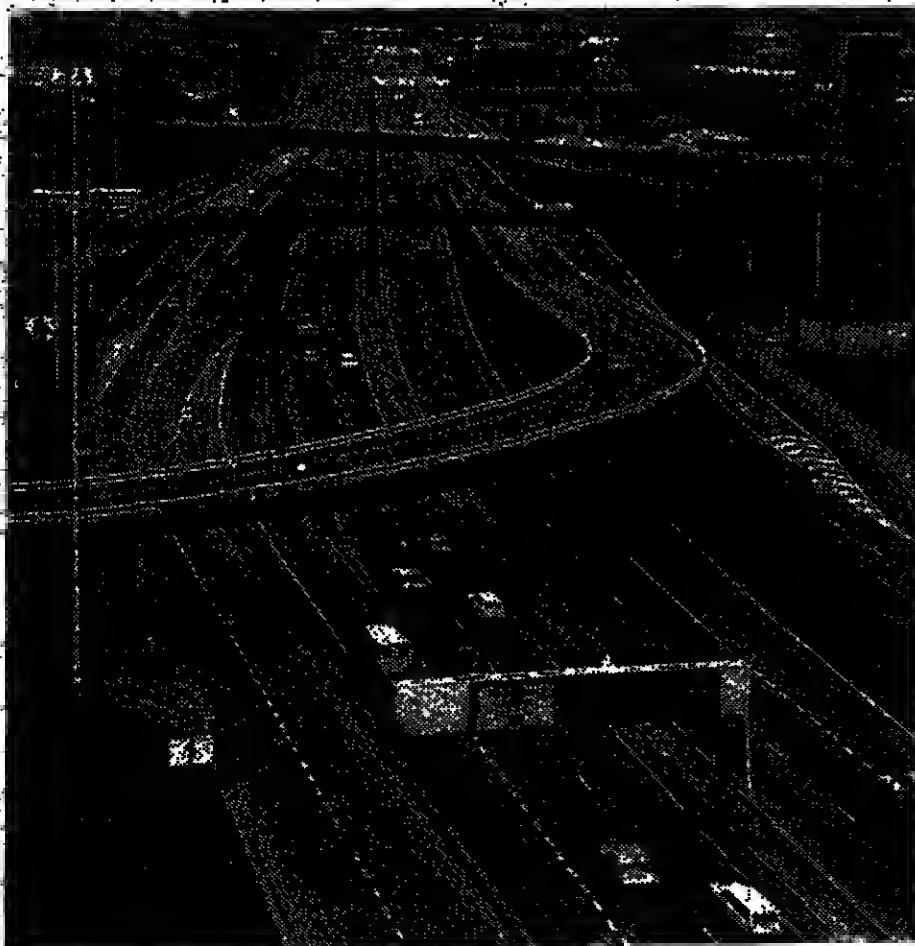
To achieve the highest standards of road safety and efficiency, Glasgow's traffic authority, Strathclyde Regional Council Department of Roads, got together with Philips to evolve the most

sophisticated traffic control and surveillance system in the U.K.

Codenamed CITRAC (centrally integrated traffic control) the system links central control to 374 signalling units, incorporated into 99 overhead gantries, via computerised outstations. Up to 14 lane designation and warning signals can be displayed on each unit. Each lane has individual signalling. When a situation arises which requires a speed restriction or traffic diversion, a command is entered which applies to one or more gantry sign.

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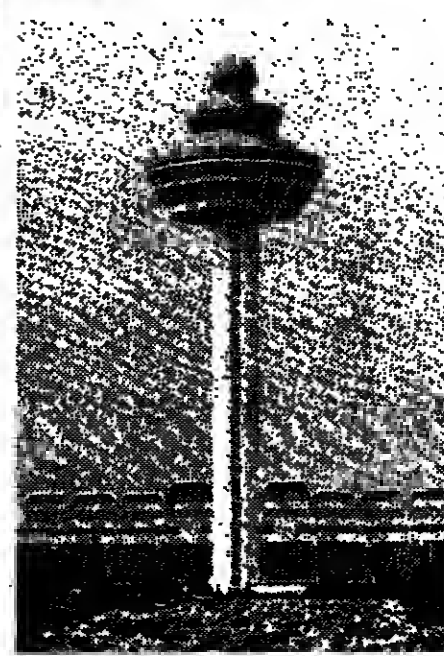
By combining our vast technological resources with a professional understanding of the problems involved, we have developed, supplied and installed advanced road, rail, sea and air traffic control systems for major transportation authorities the world over, as



Glasgow and the following projects amply illustrate. In addition, our specialized lighting systems are contributing to greater security, safety and efficiency on roads and at harbours and airports.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

Philips programme of high-technology ATC radar equipment can be integrated to form a variety of customer-defined system configurations and extended or upgraded as circumstances demand. The LORADS (long range radar and display system) we supplied for Singapore's new international airport, Changi, for example, employs an advanced LAR-11 L-band radar, software-based video extractors (to enhance aircraft plotting) and a range of radar screens and electronic displays to present the processed data in the most suitable form. The system, which forms the nucleus of Singapore's air traffic control network, has also been chosen by the civil aviation authorities of Holland, Paraguay, the United Kingdom and by Europe's air traffic control organization, Eurocontrol.



MARITIME TRAFFIC CONTROL

Years of experience in coastal and harbour radar installations plus state-of-the-art digital computation techniques have enabled Philips to integrate the operational functions of information gathering, transmission, reception, presentation, evaluation and dissemination and apply them to the task of vessel traffic management. The VTM system we are presently installing at Rotterdam harbour, for example, will detect and present a ship's size and aspect, compute its course, speed and position and predict its manoeuvring capability. It will also provide a complete data base for up-to-date information of ship's cargos and destinations as well as tides and weather, etc.

These are just a few examples of Philips contribution to safety and efficiency in traffic. If you would like more information, contact your Philips organization or Philips Concern Marketing Support Department, VOA-0225, 5600 MD Eindhoven, The Netherlands (Telex: 35000 PHTC NL). Please indicate in which of the above subjects you are interested:

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PHILIPS



SURE SIGN OF INNOVATION IN TRAFFIC CONTROL

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Israel Should Get Out

It is barely three months since President Reagan launched his Middle East plan and already there are complaints that his initiative is dead. Some say this by way of urging the United States to put pressure on the consensus villain, Israel, and others say it out of genuine despair. True, they agree, pointing to the concept that Israel is pouring in the West Bank, is not on the president's side.

Time is short. But arbitrary deadlines have no merit. Surely more than three months is required for an initiative addressing a dispute that has festered for decades. The administration does not appear to have lost its September resolve. It struggles on, chiefly these days in Lebanon, which is now generally accepted to be the place where the first fruits of its seriousness must be shown.

How is it going? The Israelis are scaling down their conditions for withdrawal; they have stopped insisting on a peace treaty and ministerial-level talks. But they are still trying to use the occupation to impose a relationship that Lebanon's government rejects. The Israelis can reasonably expect to make effective but discreet arrangements for border security. To ask for more now is overreaching.

What would move the Israelis out? A parallel exit of Syrian and remaining PLO troops would be a big help. Each member of this trio is in a position to ensure, by delaying, that

the others will delay, too. Those Arabs who are so ready to call for Israel to withdraw can best make their own appeals come true by applying their influence where they may have influence, on the Syrians and the PLO.

It would also help if Washington were readier to acknowledge the need for more extensive international forces, including American forces, to keep the peace in the parts of Lebanon to be evacuated. The Lebanese government has its own air of unreality in this regard. The sad truth is that the Lebanese remain deeply distrustful and heavily armed, and outsiders will have to stay while the government practices asserting its authority.

Cut American aid to Israel? That is far too severe a step to take while the bargaining in the Beirut bazaar goes on. It would require a decision that at this moment seems unjustified. To be sure, the Israelis do not make restraint easy. As we read it, when Mr. Reagan promised not to use aid as a lever against Israel, implicitly the Israelis promised not to use aid as a lever against him, as they have been doing by lobbying in Congress for \$475 million more than he requested for 1983. They will not get that extra aid, since the bill containing it will be superseded by a continuing resolution. They should not get it. They should get out of Lebanon.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pretoria Justifies Fears

South Africa says it regrets that its armed forces killed women and children during a punitive foray into the capital of Lesotho. The seven victims, it explains, just happened to get caught in "cross fire" with alleged terrorists. But Pretoria's apology is as hollow as its justification for a brazen invasion of an independent black state entirely bounded by white-ruled South Africa.

The two-hour strike into impoverished and unarmed Lesotho was provoked, Pretoria claims, by intelligence reports that black terrorists supposedly based there were about to assassinate leaders of Transkei and Ciskei, two adjacent "homelands" for South Africa's own black majority. All black South Africans are nominally citizens of such homelands, whose independence is imaginary.

But if this intelligence was good, why didn't Pretoria capture the purported assassins when they entered territory under South African control? The raid's more likely pur-

pose was to intimidate Lesotho and test the forbearance of Washington.

The incoming Reagan administration responded in 1981 with a tut-tut when South African forces invaded Mozambique, also supposedly in pursuit of terrorists. Months later, in a more massive operation, South African troops thrust into Angola and killed 201 black nationalists. The Reagan administration condemned the invasion, while pleading that it had to be understood "in context."

South Africa's own interests are subverted when its violence validates the violent threats of its adversaries. It is hard to argue credibly that Angola has to get rid of 20,000 Cuban troops when Pretoria's actions confirm the fears that Angola invokes to justify communist help. By its lawless raid on unarmed Lesotho, South Africa makes its word suspect and its isolation more complete. This time let the State Department say as much, out loud.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Japan at a Crossroads

The European Community ministers will specifically be asked to examine Japanese trading practices and in particular the restrictions in place on access to its domestic markets. At the same time, Brussels wants more monitoring of Japanese exports to the EC and greater efforts to secure voluntary restraint arrangements. These are hardly provocative suggestions. They are surely the very least that should be demanded by the EC this week if Japan is ever to end its temporizing.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

The United States is calling on Japan to act quickly to liberalize its import policies on a long list of American products. Unless prompt steps are taken, U.S. officials warn, forced reductions in Japanese exports to the United States could occur. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government indicates that it is taking the American warning seriously. The response that it is preparing in advance of Mr. Nakasone's visit to Washington on Jan. 18 could have a major effect on U.S.-Japanese relations for years to come.

The administration is not going out of its way to pick a fight with Japan. From all the evidence, the administration is sincerely committed to avoiding trade wars. What it seems to be trying to do, rather, is prevent a threatening situation from becoming a possibly calamitous one. To do that will require a major degree of cooperation from Japan, a cooperation that will not be politically easy for Mr. Nakasone or his ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The alternative to reaching a new agreement to further open the Japanese market to American goods could, however, be far more politically costly. This is the choice that the Nakasone government faces.

—The Los Angeles Times.

NATO's Relative Success

Since 1945 the world has suffered more than 140 wars, and millions, perhaps as many as 10 millions, have died in them. But not in Europe. It may seem a little odd to the rest of the world, therefore, when NATO's foreign ministers meeting in Brussels concluded, in the words of M. Chervinsky of France, that the alliance was facing its most critical year since 1945 because of its proposals to deploy new missiles and the emotional debate that such a decision is expected to engender. How much more would the citizens of Vietnam, Cambo-

dia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Ethiopia or Somalia have preferred a so-called balance of "terror" achieved by nuclear weapons, than to have suffered the catastrophes they have endured?

—The Times (London).

White House Alternatives

There are a lot of lame ducks in Washington these days. Foremost among the wounded is Ronald Reagan, the president who could do whatever he wanted from Congress. House defeat of \$1 billion to start producing the MX missile, Republican and Democratic support for domestic spending far exceeding administration budget requests and Senate resistance to the 5-cent increase in the gas tax were all dramatic signs of congressional independence and the shifting public mood.

With his influence in Congress clearly waning, Mr. Reagan faces tough political choices. Even Democrats concede that they cannot do much in Congress the next two years over Mr. Reagan's opposition. Like many others, they await eagerly his decision whether to seek some conciliation or to pursue confrontation and likely stalemate.

—Richard Cohen in the Los Angeles Times.

Vietnam Vets Are Different

What impresses me most about the Vietnam vets I know is the sensibility that has emerged among them in recent years; a particular kind of moral seriousness which is unusual in America, one which is deepened and defined by the fact that it has emerged from a direct confrontation not only with the capacity of others for violence and brutality but also with their own culpability, their sense of their own capacity for error and excess. Precisely the same kinds of experiences that have produced in some vets the complex constellations of panic from which they seem unable to recover have engendered in others an awareness of moral complexity and human tragedy unlike anything one is likely to find elsewhere in America today.

It is this underlying seriousness, I think, that accounts, among other effects, for the way these veterans treat one another. Whatever their behavior — and it is often skeptical, joking, an affectionate roughhousing — there remains an undercurrent of essaying and generous concern, or care.

—Peter Marin in The Nation (New York).



'It's bad manners to discuss religion or politics.'

Reagan and Human Rights

In Southern Africa, 'Constructive Engagement'

By Robert I. Rotberg

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The English say that trapping flies with treacle is easier than using a swatter. The Reagan administration's treaty foreign policy for southern Africa — called "constructive engagement" — is designed first to encourage South Africa to yield control of Namibia and second to persuade America to favor an International Monetary Fund loan of \$1.2 billion to South Africa without conditions.

Treacle is a sweet, sticky, syrup. Washington has been spreading it thickly across the diplomatic bargaining table. With what results?

Namibia remains an unresolved issue. Although now, as before Ronald Reagan's election in 1980, South Africa claims it is willing to settle the dispute, a definitive resolution is as far away as ever. Two years ago the South Africans said the United Nations could not be trusted to help oversee a crucial election with impartiality. When "constructive engagement" smoothed over that problem, new ones arose. Now the South Africans refuse to budge until 20,000 Cuban troops leave Angola.

The Americans who are constructively engaged assure the South Africans that the Cubans will go if the South Africans prepare for the United Nations-supervised election that has long been agreed upon. But the

length, the policy since early 1981 has been cordial and at times expansive. South African military and intelligence officials have moved back and forth between Washington and Pretoria. The U.S. Commerce Department has encouraged the sale of formerly embargoed items to South Africa. America favors an International Monetary Fund loan of \$1.2 billion to South Africa without conditions.

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South Africans know that the South-West Africa People's Organization, a Soviet-backed guerrilla group, will come to power in any free election. So "constructive engagement" continues to accomplish little.

The administration can correctly claim, in extenuation, that American influence has curtailed overt South African antagonism to Zimbabwe. But it has done little to limit South African support for guerrillas in Mozambique or to curb South African raids into Angola. And now the South Africans have raided Lesotho.

In South Africa itself it is difficult to discern exactly what has been accomplished. There have been more deaths in detention this year than in the last three years of the Carter administration. But the minister of law and order recently instructed underlings to be more humane when interrogating security prisoners. Black trade unions exist, but their more successful leaders have been questioned and jailed for long periods without trial. The government has used sections of the new Intimidation Act to detain otherwise legitimate strikers.

South Africa this year proposed reforms that would give some, if less than equal, parliamentary representation to the 2.7 million people of mixed descent and 800,000 Indians

who, along with 4.4 million whites, are South Africa's minorities. But the 22 million black Africans would remain unrepresented, relegated politically to overcrowded, overgrazed, impoverished homelands.

"Constructive engagement" has hardly led to discernible amelioration of the living arrangements or political condition of South Africa's majority. Were it not for severe recession, the new American-encouraged investment and lending climate might have contributed significantly to measurable increases in black standards of living and net per capita income, but such improvements are still distant. "Constructive engagement" has sheltered South Africa and enabled it to impose tougher restrictions on internal opponents. It has provided no incentive to improve its international image, to begin talking with Africans about their future political representation, or even to establish the beginnings of a process that would lead to the peaceful, gradual transformation of what, consistent with the reform proposals, is designed to remain a minority-ruled country.

Blacks in South Africa and Namibia can ask what "constructive engagement" has done for them lately.

The writer is professor of political science and history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In Zia's Pakistan, Retreat From the Rule of Law

By Eqbal Ahmad

NEW YORK — General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the self-appointed president of Pakistan who has just visited Washington, has failed to honor a pledge he made more than five years ago to restore constitutional government. Instead he has abolished the rule of law.

On Sept. 27 Gen. Zia decreed, by Martial Law Regulation 53, the death sentence for "any offense liable to cause insecurity, fear or despondency amongst the public." Crimes punishable under this measure, which supersedes civil law, include "any act with intent to impair the efficiency or impede the working of, or cause damage to, public property or the smooth functioning of government."

Another is "abetting" in any manner whatsoever "the commission of such an offense; or failure to inform the police or army of the whereabouts of any other information about such a person." Thus one is liable not merely for what one says or does but also for what one does not do.

As if this were not enough jeopardy for citizens, Martial Law 53 reverses the most fundamental principle of justice: In Pakistan you are guilty until proved innocent. The law provides that "a military court on the basis of police or any other investigation alone may, unless the contrary is proved, presume that this accused has committed the offense charged."

The decree "shall be deemed to have taken effect on July 5, 1977" — the day Gen. Zia broke his oath of allegiance to the constitution and overthrew his benefactor, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Gen. Zia has also suspended the Bill of Fundamental Rights, abolished habeas corpus and extended civilian jurisdiction to military courts.

What distinguishes Pakistan from other contemporary tyrannies is not its actual excesses but Gen. Zia's structural assault on the legal framework and the independence of the judiciary. Significantly, this assault began in earnest in early 1981 after the Reagan administration had offered him a five-year, multimillion-dollar arms package.

Pakistan had long enjoyed a distinguished, occasionally feisty judiciary. During decades of military rule and erratic civilian governments the higher courts remained the legitimate government authority and the arbiter of conflicts between individual rights and the state. Confrontations between the executive and the judiciary

did occur, but compromises were made. Successive governments, including Mohammed Ayub Khan's military regime, respected the judiciary's independence; when enjoined, they bowed to court orders. No head of government dismissed any judge on political grounds and without recommitment from the chief justice.

On March 25, 1981, Gen. Zia first suspended the provincial high court judges when they refused to endorse his "constitutional order," which restricts the civil courts, outlaws all political parties except the neo-totalitarian Jamaat-i-Islami, deems the advocacy of any secular ideology or program to be a crime and empowers Gen. Zia to amend the constitution at will.

Among the judges who declined to take the required oath of allegiance to this "constitutional order" were the chief justice of Pakistan, four of the six supreme court judges and the chief justice of a state high court. Twelve state high court judges renounced their integrity were not "invited" to take the oath. They automatically lost their posts.

The besieged legal community protested in a statement by Pakistan's bar association: "A country can put up with laws that are harsh or unjust so long as they are administered by just judges who can mitigate their harshness or alleviate their unfairness. Nations fall when judges are unjust because there is nothing people consider worth defending. Lawyers have been treated even more harshly than judges."

Gen. Zia's unprecedented assault on the judiciary is a measure of his isolation. Survival is his regime's sole concern. In five years of unconstitutional rule he has also destroyed Pakistan's cultural and educational institutions. Not one significant economic project has been initiated.

Lacking a semblance of legitimacy at home, he seeks support in Washington. But foreign, especially military, aid can only worsen Pakistan's simmering political crisis. Even if questions of values are set aside, a realistic look at Pakistan suggests that unless America links its aid with a demand for immediate return to democracy, it commits a costly error in a strategic and insurrectionary region.

The writer, a Pakistani, is visiting professor of political science at University College of Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About the Palestinians

Regarding "The Charter: Where It Came From, Where It May Go" by Mohammed Tarbusi (HT, Dec. 2):

Mr. Tarbusi sidesteps certain facts in his anguish over the treatment of the Palestinian people by the Israelis. After all it was not the Israelis who rejected partition in 1948.

It was also not the Israelis who failed to create a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza between 1948 and 1967. In laying the blame for the plight of the Palestinians, Mr. Tarbusi need look no further than the leaders of the Arab world.

DON BOESL

London.

Does Mr. Tarbusi believe that the Arab League is less responsible than Israel for the problem of the refugees? Why could the 700,000 Jewish refugees from Arab countries, truly chased out of their homes, become productive people and citizens of a state? Why didn't Palestinian Arabs build a state of their own in the West Bank and Gaza (and Jerusalem) while those places were in Arab hands? Why do they speak so much of dying and killing for the fatherland and so little of working hard for it?

DOV YOSELEVICH

Jerusalem.

It is apparent that the Palestinians are unwashed by their own brethren.

Fasting Along With Shcharansky

By Avraham Weiss

NEW YORK — Arrested by the Soviet regime five years ago, Anatoli Shcharansky was sentenced to a 13-year prison term on charges that he worked for the CIA, which President Jimmy Carter denied. He had been an active member of the Helsinki Watch Committee and he agitated for the right of Jews to emigrate to Israel. Thus he is being oppressed not only as a man but also as a representative of the human spirit, and particularly of the Jewish quest to be identified with Israel.

Those of us who have never met him have come to know him through his wife, Avital. On the morning after their wedding eight years ago, Mrs. Shcharansky, who had received permission to emigrate, left the Soviet Union with the assurance that her husband would join her within six months. She was informed that if she did not leave then she would find it virtually impossible to leave later.

Some weeks ago Mr. Shcharansky began a hunger strike to protest the cutting off of the few letters and visits that he had been permitted yearly.

Many people have tried to reach out to the Shcharanskys, to tell them that others really care. I, too, have tried. For six consecutive days, beginning on Oct. 31, I fasted in front of the Soviet mission to the United Nations. During this period I was joined by well over 1,000 people who, on a daily basis, fasted, prayed, studied the Bible and protested on Anatoli Shcharansky's behalf.

The block where the Soviet Mission is situated, 67th Street, between Third and Lexington avenues, is oppressive. Staring behind police barriers, diagonally across from the Soviet mission, we felt imprisoned. KGB agents peered from the roof. FBI agents took photographs from ground level. The police often made life miserable for the demonstrators. And irate tenants dropped water and eggs from apartment windows. We had voluntarily imprisoned ourselves in an open street, but we could get up and walk away, when we chose. Anatoli Shcharansky cannot.

A hunger strike is exhilarating but painful. At night you feel hunger pangs; during the day you feel weak, your legs wobble, you are ready to keel over. To fast you must be totally committed to the cause, and the mind must overcome the body's needs. When you are alone the body predominates and hunger seems intolerable; when surrounded by friends you feel reinforced and find it possible to continue. Anatoli Shcharansky, in the Gulag, fasts alone.

On the fourth day Mrs. Shcharansky joined us. Her eyes reflected her sadness. When asked to say a few words, she responded, "I can't speak now. All I can do is cry." When she was leaving she said, "We are one. We are together." But, of course, in the end we would go back to our families, while she would remain alone.

By the fifth day a "high" set in — no one imposed from the outside but generated from within. The energy normally used to digest food is deflected elsewhere. Intellectual and spiritual powers seem to expand rather than diminish. Inner masks are removed. No food clogs the body. One becomes more honest, more open, more expressive of feelings.

Russian diplomats came and went in droves, looking harried, ambivalent about what was happening. I knew the Russians were people, yet I wondered if they could really display emotion — laugh, cry, love. As the new leader, Yuri Andropov, assumes power, will he make a gesture of good faith by freeing Mr. Shcharansky?

Will American political leaders, when speaking with Mr. Andropov, mention Mr. Shcharansky by name? Or will the discussion focus only on such issues as Poland and Afghanistan — masses, not individuals; countries, not people?

As I look back at that week it seems unreal — it is as if those days didn't exist — an empty space in my life. For Anatoli Shcharansky, such emptiness has continued for years. But in emptiness there is often deep meaning. The Shcharanskys, in fighting for human rights, lead full lives.

Rabbi Weiss is an assistant professor at Stern College of Yeshiva University and is vice chairman of Student Struggle for Soviet Jews.

Ineffective For Lack of Credibility

By Aryeh Neier

NEW YORK — How has the Reagan administration performed on human rights in its first two years? The record is inconsistent at best. What is clear is that while Ronald Reagan came into office determined to ignore human rights in the formulation of foreign policy, he has been unable to bury the issue.

Human rights considerations have in the last few years become a leading standard by which the world judges any foreign policy. Yet, despite considerable shifts in Washington's rhetoric and practice, the administration continues to do a disservice to the cause of human rights.

In its first year it was outspokenly hostile to making human rights a significant concern of its foreign policy. Alexander Haig, as secretary of state, told Congress that a concern with terrorism would replace a concern for human rights. Ernest Lefevre, the president's first nominee to be assistant secretary of state for human rights, advocated repeal of human rights laws; Vice President George Bush praised what he said were the democratic ways of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines.

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, seemed always to be in the news attacking human rights advocates (Jacobsohn Timmerman), disparaging human rights victims (the four churchwomen murdered in El Salvador, whom she called "not just nuns" but "political activists on behalf" of the Salvadoran guerrillas), embracing tyrants (her August 1981 visits to Argentina and Chile) and devising rationales for self-pedaling concern for human rights (her dichotomy between totalitarianism and authoritarianism).

The second year has been different. The administration now professes that concern for human rights is central to its foreign policy. The State Department's Human Rights Bureau, moribund in the first year, has acted vigorously in the second in many individual matters. This is true even in areas such as Central America where the administration has allied itself with authors of savage repression.

In places where the administration does seem to act forcefully to promote human rights, its failures are due to other actions that sustain the appearance that it is still on the course it charted during its first year.

Take Poland. Events there provoked the administration's strongest human rights stand, including the short-lived boycott of the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe. Considered in isolation, the tough response to the imposition of martial law and the suppression of Solidarity seemed praiseworthy. In practice, however, it was counterproductive.

Because the administration lacked credibility as an advocate of human rights — a weakness it reinforced when it broadcast to Europe a television program featuring the martial law ruler of Poland — it could not persuade Western Europeans that it acted on human rights grounds. Countries that might have had good reasons to turn America on developments in Poland continued to do business as usual with the Soviet bloc, in part because they would not lend themselves to what they saw as an effort to launch a new Cold War.

Far from being forced to pay a great price, the Soviet Union benefited, forcing the United States to retreat on the pipeline issue to maintain the appearance of Western unity.

Because the Reagan administration was vociferous in repudiating concern for human rights in its first year, it would have to perform more evenhandedly than its predecessors and speak out more frequently if it intended to become effective. Most of all, it has in its gestures such as Mr. Reagan's friendly meeting with President Efraim Rios Montt of Guatemala and his subsequent remarks tending to exonerate the general's government of human rights abuses.

The change in the second year has been both significant and wholly inadequate. Regrettably, it seems fair to predict that the administration will frequently continue to be ineffectual in promoting human rights, even when it tries until it achieves credibility as a human rights advocate.

The writer is vice chairman of the human rights organizations Americas Watch and Helsinki Watch.

DEC. 14: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Views Vary on Russia

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Russophobia still betrays its existence in English journalism, to judge from the persistent pessimism of some newspaper correspondents in St. Petersburg. Or perhaps their political clocks are rather slow and they have not yet learned that Russia is no longer 'the enemy.' Such conservative organs as the Daily Telegraph and The Times, carrying scare-heads such as 'Tsardom's Anarchy,' appear determined to regard Russia as on the verge of a revolution. The correspondent of a foreign newspaper in London could equally well interpret the divergent views of the British political parties as indicative of anarchy in the House of Commons."

1932: Debt Vote Fells Herriot

PARIS — Fighting for the "sanctity of contracts" and the "honor of France's signature," Prime Minister Herriot, after a 14-hour battle the issue of which was never at any moment in doubt, was overwhelmingly defeated in the French chamber when his project for meeting France's debt payment to the United States, due on Dec. 15, was rejected by 402 votes to 187. With the downfall of the Herriot ministry on its stand for payment, France is without a government and its default on the payment due to the United States is an accomplished fact. To avoid this eventuality, M. Herriot fought to the last, though deserted by his usual supporters during the six months he has been in office.

By Samuel Chavkin

NEW YORK — General Augusto Pinochet, the president of Chile, is seeking to improve his relations with the United States, even as he extends the list of his enemies to include leaders of the Catholic Church, and openly threatens opponents with harsher punitive measures.

It is of course difficult to imagine what could be harsher than the means his regime already uses — mass arrests, detention, torture, rape, banishment and disappearance.

Gen. Pinochet needs help badly. Six years of supply-side economics administered by "los Chicago Boys" — Chilean protégés of the American economist Milton Friedman — have ravaged Chile's economy.

Banks are defaulting, factories are shutting down, entire industries — textiles in particular — have gone bankrupt. Official sources estimate that 23 percent of the work force is unemployed; the true figure is more like 35 percent. The cost of living has soared until it matches that of Boston or Chicago, while wage levels hover between \$150 and \$200 a month.

President Reagan's sympathy for the junta became clear soon after he took office, when he encouraged the Export-Import Bank and the IMF to extend generous loans to Chile. Mr. Reagan and Gen. Pinochet share a

commitment to monetarism and free market economics, and Washington is clearly pleased by the Chilean dictator's strong anti-communism.

U.S. Reveals Talks in Moscow on Namibia Issue

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, held a series of talks with high-ranking Soviet officials in Moscow last week on the connected issues of Cuban troops in Angola and efforts to reach a settlement on an independent Namibia, the State Department has confirmed.

Mr. Crocker met with the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Leonid F. Ilychev, Wednesday, the same day that the South African foreign minister, R. F. Botha, and the defense minister, General Magnus Malan, met in the Cape Verde Islands with representatives of the Angolan government.

Mr. Crocker's meeting with Mr. Ilychev was his second in the past several weeks and represents one of the rare points of contact between Washington and Moscow under the Reagan administration.

The U.S. and South African-Angolan meetings would appear to offer one of the first glimmers of hope that negotiations on a settlement of South-West Africa as an independent Namibia, might be picking up pace after idling since late summer, especially when coupled with other recent U.S.-Soviet contacts and promising signs from the current meeting of the Central Committee of the Angolan ruling party.

Casting some doubt on the issue, however, is the South African raid into Lesotho Thursday in attack members of the South African guerrilla movement, the African National Congress. While South Africa attempted to suggest U.S. approval for the raid, the State Department issued one of its sharpest criticisms of South Africa under the Reagan administration and a high-ranking U.S. official privately labeled the act "just plain dumb."

U.S. officials said after the meetings and the South African raid that they were anxiously watching Angola for the next step in what they hope will be a quickening process on Namibia. The key signal would be an Angolan invitation to the United States to engage in further talks on the future of the Cuban troops.

A State Department official said the estimated 20,000 to 25,000 Cuban troops in Angola, which generally stay out of the way of the South African forces, have become involved in the recent upsurge of military action by the Angolan anti-government forces of Jonas Savimbi.

The deputy assistant secretary of state, Frank George Wisner 2d, currently is in Mozambique, another neighbor of South Africa that has been the target of a destabilization campaign by Pretoria. Mr. Wisner has been a point man in the talks with Angola as well.

South Africa's aggressive policies toward its neighbors and the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" toward the apartheid

regime have come under increasing attack in Congress in recent weeks, especially from the Africa subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee under Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan.

Representative Wolpe's committee held one of the rare hearings during the current lame duck session of Congress last week to focus on what he called the "dangerous

development of escalating instability" in southern Africa.

During the hearings, Alteo Isaacman, professor of history at the University of Minnesota and an expert on Mozambique, cited interviews with Western diplomats in Mozambique along with documents captured from the anti-government Mozambique National Resistance to flesh out charges of South African support for the guerrilla movement that has wrested control of large areas of the country from the government.

South African troops directly control a salient in southern Angola from which they attack units of the South-West African People's Organization, or SWAPO, the Namibian independence group. They now have added the raid into Lesotho to their recent record of offensives against alleged or actual guerrilla units that take haven in neighboring states.

Another witness before the panel, Seth Singleton, a Ripon College professor and expert on Soviet foreign policy, argued that such actions play into Moscow's hands and urged a U.S. policy of negotiation with both Moscow and South Africa to avoid setting off the Cu-

han "trip wire" with another major South African invasion of Angola.

Mr. Wolpe, meanwhile, said last week that Soviet experts attending an unusual U.S.-Soviet conference on Africa at the University of California at Berkeley last month delivered a "consistent message that they want to reduce areas of confrontation in Africa and that they have no real strategic interest there."

The conference, four years in the making, was sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Soviet Academy of National Sciences.

U.S. Quadruples Contribution to UN News Project

United Press International

PARIS — The United States dramatically increased its contribution Monday to UNESCO's program for improving Third World news media, apparently satisfied with the program's progress and lack of political attacks against the West.

The U.S. delegation announced a cash contribution of \$450,000 at the third session of the intergovernmental council of the International Program for the Development of Communications. The last U.S. donation, given at the second session, in January, was \$100,000.

Delegates had said then that Washington was waiting to see if the program would concentrate on practical projects to help news media in developing countries and avoid the Arab and Soviet bloc political attacks against the West that have frequently characterized meetings of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Delegates said it was a reflection of world economic difficulties that the total contributions to the program for 1983 would be only \$1.55 million, with Japan and France promising amounts to be determined after their budgets are fixed. Developing countries have proposed \$8.2 million worth of projects for 1983.

Norway contributed \$1 million, and Nigeria — a Third World country itself — offered \$100,000. Argentina, which gave \$250,000 in 1982, contributed 30 places for training in schools and 10 fellowships this year. Yugoslavia, pleading a "foreign currency shortage," offered five scholarships.

Boy Falls From Plane, Dies

The Associated Press

GRANDFIELD, Oklahoma — A 23-month-old boy was killed Sunday when he fell more than 500 feet from an airplane that had just taken off from a rural airport, authorities said. They said that the boy fell out when the plane's cargo door blew open.

Seoul Court Upholds Sentences in Arson Case

Reuters

SEOUL — An appeals court has upheld death sentences imposed on two South Koreans for setting fire to a U.S. cultural center in March, court officials said.

Moon Boo Shik, 23, a former theology student, and Kim Hyon Jang, 31, had been found guilty of attempting to overthrow President Chun Doo Hwan's government through popular uprisings by attacking the center in the southeast city of Pusan. The ruling was made Friday. A final appeal can be made to the Supreme Court.

Some people here are concerned that lawlessness may spread to the towns. Most residents of Port Moresby attribute the small capital's rising crime rate to youthful joblessness and rootlessness.



Eleven Philippine journalists were indicted Monday for allegedly trying to overthrow President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Three of them, from left to right, are the editor-publisher of the newspaper We Forum, José Burgos Jr.; a former senator, Francisco Rodrigo; and Joaquín J. Roces, publisher of the defunct Manila Times. The accused are facing a possible death penalty.

Philippine Journalists Deny Subversion

United Press International

MANILA — Eleven Philippine journalists pleaded not guilty Monday to subversion charges that could bring them the maximum penalty of death.

The eleven, accused of plotting to overthrow President Ferdinand E. Marcos, were arrested last week when the government shut down We Forum, a tri-weekly opposition newspaper, they worked for.

They are charged with promoting the overthrow of Mr. Marcos by sullying his image in newspaper stories.

Editor-publisher José Burgos Jr., former Senator Francisco Rodrigo, and eight others entered the pleas in criminal court.

But Joaquín J. Roces, 69, publisher of the defunct Manila Times, refused to enter any plea and said he would not participate in the proceedings. The judge entered a plea of not guilty on his behalf.

Mr. Roces gave no reason for his move, but a source close to him said "he obviously does not have faith in our courts." Mr. Roces was allowed to leave to return home, where he has been confined under house arrest.

About 50 students staged a demonstration outside the court, clapping their hands and chanting anti-government slogans and revolutionary songs.

A heated argument erupted during the proceedings when the prisoners complained they were blindfolded as they were led in and out of their cells to receive visitors and attend court proceedings.

The accused also said they were confined in boarded-up rooms with only a 3-inch by 6-inch peephole. They said they were given only steel beds to sleep on and since their confinement six days ago were allowed only 15 minutes of sun.

All of the prisoners except for Mr. Roces were being held in tightly guarded cells at the suburban Fort Bonifacio military camp.

Papua New Guinea Manages Truce But Not Peace in Tribal Fighting

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

MOUNT HAGEN, Papua New Guinea — The police had hoped that the leaders of the Okane and Kumukane clans would join at a recent outdoor meeting in signing a government-drafted agreement to end their tribal conflict, which has left 13 persons dead in three months.

But at the last moment the Okane chief, Talu Bolt, and the Kumukane chief, Gigan Gispie, refused to take responsibility for every possible violation by thousands of fellow clansmen. So they shook hands instead, and a murmur went up from the hundreds on each side of the highlands meadow where they met.

It was a truce, not a peace, in a war whose cost has included the burning of 1,000 houses and 500 stores, and the slaughtering of 3,000 pigs and 1,000 chickens, according to officials in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea's capital. Fighting among the many mountain tribes of Papua New Guinea has been at a higher pitch in the last few months than at any time since the nation received its independence from Australia in 1975. As a result, highland leaders have urged the government to declare a state of emergency.

But Prime Minister Michael Somare has been reluctant to invoke emergency powers. In November he sent a hundred special policemen to the five highland

provinces, where 40 percent of the country's three million people live. His previous government fell in 1979 after he declared a state of emergency and was accused of arbitrary use of power.

Some highlanders think the recent tribal fighting reflects the tensions of population growth — 3 percent a year — in a region whose rich but limited valley farmlands are being turned over to such cash crops as coffee and tea.

The meeting of the Okane and Kumukane leaders took place Nov. 26 in foothills 40 miles (64 kilometers) northeast of Mount Hagen, a town in central Papua New Guinea. The meadow where it was held, part of Bamane village, was owned by married members of both clans. The houses of the village are charred ruins now, but a tiny bamboo church is still intact.

Speaking at the meeting, the Okane chief, Talu Bolt, a former member of Parliament who was

defeated in elections in June, said the conflict began the same month as the voting, over the involvement of Gigan Gispie, the Kumukane chief, in an auto accident and the lack of compensation paid.

Gigan Gispie, also defeated in the elections, said the conflict could have been averted "if we, the leaders, had sat down and worked it out properly."

Tribal conflicts have been reported elsewhere in the highlands, near Goroka, for example, in Eastern Highlands province, and in Enga and Chimbu provinces as well. "People are unstable at the moment," Prime Minister Somare said in Port Moresby. "There are economic reasons and social change."

Lightning Kills 8 in Java

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Eight farmers were killed and 24 severely injured when lightning struck a hut in a rice field in West Java where they sought shelter from heavy rains.

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A Rare Glimpse at the 'Black Jews of Ethiopia'

By Bernard Edinger

REUTERS
GONDAR, Ethiopia — Marxist Ethiopia, accused of persecuting its 26,000 Falasha Jews, has permitted outsiders to view some villages where the "black Jews of Ethiopia" have lived since the time of Biblical Israel.

On Friday and Saturday, before and during the Jewish Sabbath, this correspondent visited Waleka, Ambober and Tedda, dusty villages

around the former Ethiopian imperial capital of Gondar, more than 700 kilometers (440 miles) north of Addis Ababa.

It was the first contact with a Westerner that the Falashas (emigrants of the Amharic language, Jewish in religion but similar in biological type to the Galla) had been permitted to have in nearly two years.

The Falashas were cut off from outside contact in early 1981, when Ethiopian authorities ex-

pelled foreign Jewish welfare workers on charges of encouraging emigration to Israel.

Brochures continued to offer visits to the poverty-stricken communities, where lifestyles have changed little in more than 20 centuries, but authorities barred tourists and diplomats from the villages.

Alarmist reports on the fate of the Falashas have appeared periodically in the Western press, resulting in demonstrations last month in Israel by the small num-

ber of Ethiopian Jews who live there.

Ethiopian authorities, wishing to improve their image in the West and to attract currency-bearing European and American tourists, said this week that they had nothing to fear from investigations into the conditions of the Falashas.

A member of the military government said through an Information Ministry official: "The villages are now open for all — tourists, correspondents, even Israeli en-

voys if they wish to see what is the truth there."

Leaders of the villages were clearly taken aback at the sight of a foreigner. They did not believe that official attitudes toward them had changed. But none had heard of the concern about them abroad. All seemed surprised that their coreligionists should have been campaigning on their behalf.

The leader of Waleka, who introduced himself as Abebe Birhanna in Amharic and Yair Ben Uri in flawless Hebrew, was reluctant to speak without clearance from security officers in Gondar.

He brightened on a second visit, when three government officials came to encourage him to speak and brought with them the door handles and locks of the village synagogue, which was closed by authorities at the time of the crackdown.

There was no synagogue at Tedda, where about 100 Jews live among 1,000 Ethiopian Christians, but the synagogue was open at Ambober, a major Falasha center of about 2,500 Jews, most of whom eke a living from the rocky soil, ploughing behind oxen as in Biblical days.

Ambober, reached by a bone-jolting ride over hills and rugged gorges, is a huddle of thatched-roofed huts (huts) with no electricity. Water is drawn from a nearby stream.

Mr. Abebe, who had been praying with others outside the synagogue when the visitors arrived, rushed inside to check on the condition of the Torah (scrolls of the law) as soon as the building was opened.

For the devout Falashas, who practice Judaism as did the ancient Hebrews before the fall of the second temple in Jerusalem before Roman armies in A.D. 72, it was clearly a significant moment.

The national commissioner for tourism, Fisseha Gedda, said in Addis Ababa that the Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training, the Jewish welfare group, had smuggled Falashas out of Ethiopia to Sudan and onward to Israel and "this had to be stopped for they are totally Ethiopians."

Mr. Fisseha said the revolutionary government considered the Falashas to be on an equal footing with 30 million fellow Ethiopians and was working for their welfare and development.

But ties with other Jews and the pre-eminence of Jerusalem in their prayers are clearly of the utmost importance to the Falashas, who were cut off from mainstream Judaism at the fall of Biblical Israel and until the last century.

Israel's chief rabbis finally ruled in the early 1970s that the Falashas were indeed Jews. They were held to be descendants of one of the 10 lost tribes and could therefore settle in Israel.

Governments Share Responsibility For Food Shortages, Mubarak Says

REUTERS

ROME — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said Monday that governments must take collective responsibility for solving food shortages, which he said could affect 750 million people by the year 2000.

In the first speech of a European tour that began Monday, the Egyptian leader said that there should be no political arguments over food.

"He who cannot afford to eat can neither use his freedom nor maintain his dignity," he said at the 136-nation Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

He said that about 500 million people suffer from hunger or acute food shortage because of either insufficient production or trade and agricultural policies imposed by some producing countries.

Doctors Assumed Artificial Heart Would Not Work

The Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Dr. Barney B. Clark's new artificial heart has worked "beautifully" since it was implanted Dec. 2, but when he was preparing for the operation, doctors "assumed that it wouldn't work," according to a University of Utah official.

Dr. Clark, 61, remained in critical but stable condition Monday at the university medical center, where he was gradually recovering consciousness following seizures.

The seizures were brought on by a chemical imbalance in his body, not by the new heart, doctors believe. The device, the Jarvik-7, "in all cases has worked beautifully," said Dr. Chase Peterson, university vice president for health sciences.

Dr. Peterson said it might be several days yet before Dr. Clark fully regained consciousness. But he said the retired dentist "is not now primarily an artificial-heart patient. He is simply a seriously ill postoperative surgical patient."

4 Die in Colombia Crash

United Press International

MARIQUITA, Colombia — A DC-3 cargo aircraft on a training flight crashed Sunday into five houses in the small town of Mariquita, 70 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of Bogotá, killing four persons aboard the aircraft and injuring two.



Prime Minister Dato Seri Mahathir Bin Mohamed of Malaysia, center, and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France, to his left, reviewed an honor guard Monday in Kuala Lumpur.

France and Malaysia Differ on Cambodia

REUTERS

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — France and Malaysia failed to iron out differences on the conflict in Cambodia during talks Monday between Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France and Prime Minister Dato Seri Mahathir Bin Mohamed of Malaysia, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Mauroy said that

France's traditional ties with Vietnam did not imply support for Hanoi in the Cambodian conflict, the spokesman said. France voted at the United Nations for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

However, Malaysia supports the recently formed coalition of forces fighting against the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh and France has

refused to recognize the coalition because it includes the Khmer Rouge, overthrown by Vietnamese forces in 1979.

Meanwhile, Michel Jobert, the French foreign trade minister, had scheduled further discussions Monday on the means to increase French trade and investment in Malaysia, including possible credits for projects and export contracts.

Kohl Submits Contrived Confidence Motion to Bundestag

REUTERS

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl formally submitted a motion Monday for a vote of confidence which he plans deliberately to lose Friday, opening the way for early elections on March 6.

A parliamentary spokesman confirmed that the motion had been submitted to the Bundestag's

speaker, Richard Stücklen, in accordance with the constitution. Under the procedure, the president can dissolve parliament and call midterm elections if a sitting chancellor fails to gain an absolute majority of the 497 votes in the Bundestag on a confidence vote.

Spokesmen for Mr. Kohl's parties — the Christian Democrats, Christian Social Union and Free Democrats — said their deputies would abstain. All 225 opposition Social Democrats are expected to vote against Mr. Kohl, ensuring the motion is defeated. Some senior constitutional lawyers have expressed concern about the legitimacy of Mr. Kohl's move.

The constitution, framed to prevent the chronic political instability which helped bring Hitler to power almost 50 years ago, does not allow the chancellor to dissolve parliament nor the Bundestag to vote its own dissolution.

But political sources said the decision of President Karl Carstens

to call early elections would be eased by opinion polls showing that 85 percent of voters want them.

Several members of parliament were reported last month to be considering appealing to the constitutional court to prevent the elections. But the sources said the deputies had apparently dropped the idea after receiving legal advice that the move would at most delay the vote by a few days.

Soviet Envoy to Quit Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — The Soviet ambassador to France, Stepan Chervonenko, said Monday that he would end his nine-year tour here this month to return to Moscow to direct a section of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party dealing with Soviet internal and foreign political activities. There was no immediate word on his successor.

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Peck's Good Boy

By Betty Cuniberti

Los Angeles Times Service
"Boys," said author Richard Peck, "are so often portrayed as one-dimensional, horny, slobbering fools."
A former boy himself, 48-year-old Peck takes exception to that. "So he has done what any self-respecting, former high school English teacher would do. He has written a book about it—a paperback novel, 'Close Enough to Touch' (Dell; \$2.25), aimed at teen-age boys and told in the first person by a teen-age boy."

The novel, an introspective, long-distance runner named Matt, whose first love drops dead in the high-school parking lot of a brain aneurysm, talks this way about stepmother:

"Why in the hell, I say to Beth, do women think they're the only ones who feel anything?"
Peck admits, "In real life, the boy never would have said it. He would have only wondered it."

A mix of what Peck calls "the real and the ideal," this is the unrelenting essence of the book—boys having feelings, expressing feelings, dealing with feelings. Even the book's football hero, who possesses "dooznob toes, weightlifting arms and sausage fingers," also comes equipped with an Ann Landers heart that gushes forth to a stunned Matt ("I didn't know team players had inner lives") during an impromptu locker-room discussion.

In the first conversation they ever have, the football player, Joe Hoenig, tells Matt a story about a teammate: "Crook. Wilson. You know Crook. Six-foot-five and weighs about an eighth of a ton. I mean he can rattle your cage." After a tough loss on the gridiron, Wilson "cried his dumb heart out," the football hero tells Matt. Then he gets to the point of his parable.

"What I'm saying, man, is: You've got some crying to do. Just do it."

And then the wise young man with the "forearms like fur-bearing steel" limps off to the whirlpool.

In another episode of Matt's continuing attempt to cope, something unexpected happens. "It could happen to anybody, and now it happens to me. Scotch-flavored beer appears briefly in my throat. Then I throw up. Right on an officer of the law."

Peck draws his expertise on the subject matter from his 12 years of teaching English in a New York City high school and from "traveling 70,000 miles a year, eavesdropping on kids." The traveling is to research and promote a series of young adult novels he has written and will continue to write.

A lifelong bachelor, Peck has no children. "Oh, no!" he said. "If I did I'd never write books about teen-agers. Parents can never see children as they really are."

Besides, all bachelors, Peck said, "are priests in disguise. I've been hearing confessions for years."

Peck said the book is not a romance novel at all. It is about a boy and his emotions. "Boys have all the same emotional equipment as girls, plus one more problem. They can't show it. As a former English teacher, I saw how forthright young girls are and how frozen boys are about their emotional needs. Matt is typical in that he can't express his grief, his sorrow."

"I want to write about the real problems of the '80s. Not drugs, drinking and divorce, but getting through relationships, coping with peer-group pressure."

When asked whether drugs and sex dominate teen-age psyches, not to mention their purchasing habits, Peck replied, "I think kids who are heavily involved in sex and drugs are non-readers. I couldn't afford to write for them. But what about the others? You have to be alone to read. My typical reader is not a full-time conformist. I don't get team players as readers. My readers are quiet, and worried about peer pressure, as I was."

Peck grew up in Decatur, Illinois. He described himself as a "scholar." "Boy, did I hide behind that. I was always working for my scholarship."

He never would have read a book like "Close Enough to Touch." "I was too busy doing homework," he said.

But Peck gets the impression that today's teens are not terribly busy doing homework. He ascertains that a pitiful number of them can't or don't read at all.

"Kids are lonely," he said. "They got all their freedoms early and it only spells loneliness. That's why they hang out in shopping malls and play video games."

Peck does not pretend that his book is meant for everyone. "Our books," he said of teen books in general, "don't do well in pretentious schools or in the ghetto. People above and below the middle class seem to have something else to do."

Nonetheless, he will continue to write for the segment of teens who will buy his books. "Kids need books," he said. "They are not given the standards and discipline in schools that we took for granted. They look for morals in books."

He thinks a significant number of boys have been closet romance novel readers for a long time, and his publisher is hoping he's right.

"I wrote the book for boys," Peck said with no uncertainty. "But the first response I got was from girls, wanting to meet Matt."



Richard Peck: "The real problems of the '80s."

Yule Hints for Pop and Jazz Listeners

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Here are some jazz and pop gift recommendations:

James Blood Ulmer, "Black Rock" (CBS): Ulmer tunes his guitar in unusual intervals to make unusual music. He came out of R&B, studied and performed with Ornette Coleman (creator of the "Harmolodix" system) and was a linchpin of the New York loft jazz movement in the '70s. Ulmer once defined fusion music pejoratively as "rocky jazz," though he fuses elements of the two with as much success as anybody since Weather Report. A funk beat tempered by the circular drumming of Grant Calvin Weston provides the foundation for the kind of vocals (by Ulmer) and improvisations (by Jimi Hendrix) might be playing were he alive.

Lee Konitz-Michel Petrucci, "Toot Suite" (Owl): Konitz, alto-

man and an elder statesman of "the cool," meets a hot 20-year-old comer one-on-one. Pianist Petrucci is the biggest thing to hit French jazz since Jean-Luc Ponty (both now live in California). Konitz takes standards like "Lover Man" into unfamiliar territory with a unique ear that hears intervals most of us would not imagine. His style basically has not changed since he was featured with Miles Davis's "Birth of the Cool" band in the late '40s, and Stan Kenton in the '50s. It has matured and our ears have caught up. Petrucci has no trouble catching up with or leading Konitz. Recorded in the Salle Bessendorfer in Paris, the sound quality is extraordinary. Put on your thinking cap.

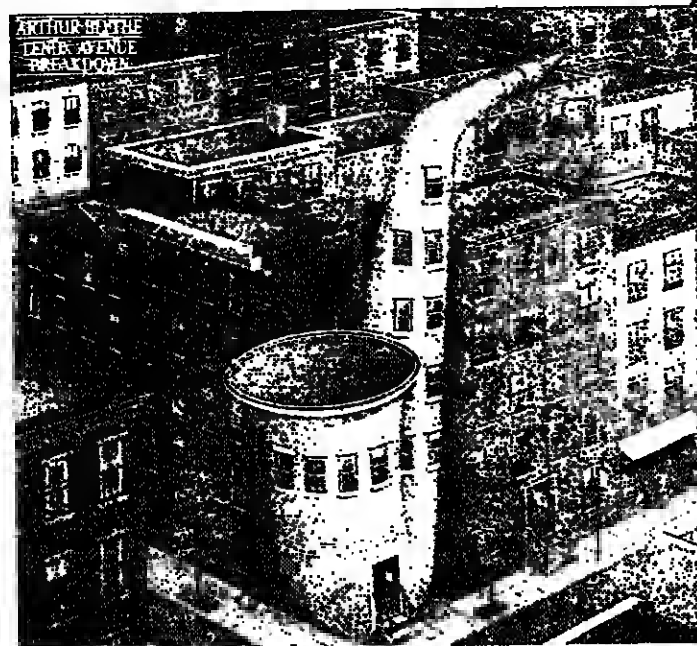
Don Henley, "I Can't Stand Still" (Asylum): One of the voices of The Eagles ("Hotel California"), Henley has come up with a smart, streamlined solo album. In "Dirty Laundry," a journalist proclaims: "It's interesting when people die/Give us dirty laundry." Set to a bouncy beat, "Them and Us" is about nuclear war: "One finger on the button/One finger up his nose/Johnny's in some cornfield." The early warning blows.

His point of view does not hit you on the head—the mechanical time sounds like a computerized rhythm machine, for example, a social commentary in itself. Even a love song finds a nice twist for a hook: "So we've got a little problem, baby/How to put together love and work." Don Henley obviously can't stand still.

"Collection Privée" (Carlyne Music): Previously unissued live performances by Miles Davis, Chet Baker, Sonny Sitt and Kenny Clarke with a number of top French jazz musicians, including the pianist René Urtreger, from whose private tape collection this album was put together. The sound quality on the two Davis tracks (recorded in 1957) is barely passable, though the music is much more than that. Baker and Sitt have rarely displayed better form.

Kurtis Blow, "Tough" (Mercury): Black ghetto street poetry over a funk beat, including the hit title track. "Rapping" is a current fad making capital out of black culture and misery: "I don't want a lot, I want just enough/So why has it got to be so damn tough?" The texture gets monotonous before the end of both sides, but misery is monotonous too so it adds up to a certain organic unity. In any case, rapping is happening, and if you like to keep up with trends...

The Clash, "Combat Rock" (CBS): Spare, ambitious, political new wave rock. The "tunes" are often more rap than melody. Though simplistic at times ("Murder is a



Jacket for Arthur Blythe record, from "Phonographics."

crime unless it was done by a policeman or an aristocrat"), the message sounds like one from the heart.

Keith Jarrett, "Concerts" (ECM): Some of the same old (wonderful) stuff. Jarrett's solo acoustic piano improvisations sound less alike each other the more you hear them. Tapping his apparently inexhaustible mine, Jarrett continues to find deeper levels.

Phil Collins, "Hello, I Must Be Going" (WEA): Honed, pleasant, tasteful, if not exactly mind-blowing, classic rock by the leader and lead singer of the group Genesis. Also a sensitive producer, Collins has come up with a rich and varied sound here, including a fat horn section.

Mel Lewis and the Jazz Orchestra, "Make Me Smile" (Finesse): The big band tradition carried into the '80s by new compositions and arrangements of Bob Brookmeyer, who has lately turned into a rather daring explorer. Though he sometimes looks a bit too hard, he may well have found the lost chord. Lewis's big-band drumming is a miracle of understatement. Tom Harrell plays soulful flugelhorn, Earl Gardner's impeccable lead trumpet leads impeccable ensembles, and Brookmeyer's valve trombone remains a unique voice.

"The Beatles Collection" (Mobile Fidelity Sound Lab): A 14-record limited-edition \$325 box including an album-sized booklet and a "geo-disc" cartridge aligner to insure full utilization of super

hi-fi production. The highs are clearer, the lows fuller than the originals. (To appreciate the Beatles' genius, remember that "Sergeant Pepper" was originally cut on only four tracks.) It is claimed here that "All You Need is Love," "Magical Mystery Tour," "Abbey Road," "Let It Be" and so on were all pressed from the original master tapes.

Book: "Phonographics" compiled by Storm Thorgerson, Roger Dean and David Howells (AMP Publications, 159 pages): A coffee-table size book with beautiful reproductions of recent jazz and rock album jackets which, like posters, can be artistic as well as a commercial tool. The best of them manage to represent the music visually—a rapidly sexy Debby Harry with pins stuck through her cheeks, Freddie Hubbard wearing a Panama hat and his Supersound expression for "Superblue," a naked Latin-type lady fighting a bull for Ry Cooder's "Borderline," a saxophone-shaped brownstone illustrating "Lenox Avenue Breakdown" by Arthur Blythe. There are both English and French editions, though text is at a minimum (AMP Publications, 31 Rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris).

Also recommended: Miles Davis, "We Want Miles" (CBS, double album); Davis live in 1981.

Rolling Stones, "Still Life" (Pathé-Marconi); The Stones live in 1981.

Bruce Springsteen, "Nebraska" (CBS); Shades of Woody Guthrie.

Fathers Assail IRS Support Action

By Andree Brooks

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hundreds of divorced fathers are protesting a U.S. law concerning child support. Since the beginning of the year it has permitted the Internal Revenue Service to withhold tax refunds if the recipients are delinquent in the payment of court-ordered child support.

Last year Congress authorized the Child Support Enforcement Office of the Department of Health and Human Services to send the IRS a list of those who were at least \$150 and three months behind in child-support payments.

Because the officials believe the delinquencies have placed a particularly unfair burden on the taxpayer, the initial program has been confined to those whose children are receiving welfare benefits. Most of the children needed welfare benefits, enforcement officials maintained, because the support payments were not coming in. In almost all cases those who were in arrears were found to be non-custodial fathers.

"I was totally shocked," said Howard Joyce of New York City, a clerk on Wall Street, after he received a letter from the IRS informing him that an anticipated refund of \$1,126 was being denied. The agency maintains he was \$17,000 in arrears in child-support payments for his two daughters by a previous marriage. "I'd never even heard of the law," he said. "There had to be a mistake. I thought I was all paid up."

The fathers are maintaining that Operation Intercept, as it is called, is illegally withholding refunds on the basis of out-of-date and incorrect records. They also say the program is unconstitutional for two reasons: because it denies due process by giving them neither advance warning nor a hearing before action is taken, and because formal appeal procedures are not provided. They also say the law improperly penalizes second wives in instances where the refunds are part of an adjustment based on a joint return.

According to the IRS, 270,714 such refunds were seized during the first eight months of the program, a period ending Aug. 31. (August is the most recent month for which figures are available). The amount

withheld totaled \$169.9 million, an average of \$630 for each return.

However, Ernest Acosta, an IRS spokesman, says that where an error can be established or where it can be proved the refund was actually due a nonliable second spouse, an adjustment will be authorized. He said 4,851 such reversals, totaling \$2.8 million, had been made.

Joyce's case was one of those reversed; he got a partial refund of \$800 after he had demonstrated he was not so far in arrears as the government had suggested. However, he asserts it cost him untold hours to pursue the issue as well as at least \$300 in interest on a 17-percent loan that he needed to cover a contractor's bill he had expected to pay with his refund.

Members of the National Congress for Men, a 10,000-member network of 135 divorced men's rights groups, are particularly outraged with the new program. At a convention in Detroit in August the group passed a resolution vowing to fight the Intercept program. That campaign is being coordinated by John Rossler, vice president of Equal Rights for Fathers of New York State, an 1,800-member group.

Single mothers question the motives of the men who are protesting. "They are angry because they thought they were going to continue to get away without paying," said Elaine Fromm, secretary of the Organization for the Enforcement of Child Support, a Maryland-based group of 350 divorced custodial parents that is working to coordinate the efforts of a number of similar groups. "They had made themselves comfortable in a new situation and went overboard on credit. Now they can't afford these payments. The new law was long overdue."

Not so, Rossler maintains. "Almost to a man you always hear our members say, 'We do not support parental irresponsibility,'" he asserted. "But you also hear them say they are extremely frustrated because they have no input into their children's lives. They seem to feel that the courts have been too lax in enforcing visitation or encouraging participation and that all the authorities really seem to care about is whether or not they pay."

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If hunger is to be banished from the world, the world will need more farmland — and more-fertile farmland. Fertilizers are needed to accomplish both. Krupp technology has the answer. Our advanced version of the Koppers-Totzek process does the groundwork for cost-efficient production of ammonia synthesis gas from solid and liquid feedstocks. This in turn is used to produce fertilizers which promote the plant growth so desperately needed by a hungry world. For decades,

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NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	80.73	80.47	80.67	+0.01
Restrictive	92.62	92.31	92.48	+0.01
Non-restrictive	72.93	72.47	72.93	+0.00

Price	43.51	42.94	43.51
Price	86.75	85.67	85.98

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Class
AmCom	2,430,900	34%
ny Corp	1,174,460	15%
attel Inc.	1,103,600	18%
SouUl	706,500	14%
son	690,800	20%

NRComp s	2000	2001
ryslr	736,100	574%
ryslr	731,900	147%
ryslrT&T	700,100	614%
ryslr	654,200	927%
ryslrRoeb	541,300	39%
ryslr	518,500	354%
ryslrPur	477,200	10
ryslrHumb	475,400	444%
ryslrHome	460,500	227%
ryslrCore	456,300	221%

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

	Div.	Yld.	Pt.	Si ₂	High	Low
1716	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1717	10	4.2	153	28	100	100
1718	10	4.2	153	28	100	100
1719	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1720	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1721	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1722	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1723	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1724	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1725	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1726	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1727	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1728	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1729	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1730	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1731	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1732	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
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1738	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1739	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1740	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1741	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1742	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
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1781	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1782	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1783	8.6	4	159	28	100	100
1784						

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422
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"Saying the injury claims can be estimated in bulk instead of individually would be a gross abuse of the legal system and one that I can't imagine any appeals court upholding," said Robert Rosenberg, counsel to the asbestos workers' creditor committee. "As far as I'm aware, no court has ever done that kind of estimating. I would oppose it all the way to the Supreme Court."

It's been decided.

* Source : LAE '81

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(Continued on Page 10)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Warner Communications Calls Its E.T. Sales Disappointing

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Warner Communications, which last week announced low-a-than-expected earnings forecasts, on Monday issued one negative and one positive forecast.

Michael Moore, president of the Atari division's consumer electronics operations, said that sales of Atari's E.T. cartridge have built up more slowly than the company expected. Conceding that the game, based on the movie, will not sell more than Pac-Man, he said the company hopes for a pickup in sales in the next few weeks.

Meanwhile, Manny Gerard of the office of the Warner president said Atari expects hardware sales of its 2600 video-game system to be up more than 50 percent this year and software sales for the system to show an even greater increase.

Later Atari unveiled its new generation home computer, the 1200XL, that can use existing Atari programs. The computer, which includes 64K of random-access memory, should sell for less than \$1,000, Atari said.

First National Boston Aids Colonial

WATERBURY, Conn. (Reuters) — First National Boston will acquire a 49-percent stake in Colonial Bancorp as a result of its agreement to invest \$25 million in the Connecticut-based bank, Bruce Wilson, a Colonial senior vice president, said Monday. He said that First National Boston will also acquire an option to purchase an additional 20-percent stake in Colonial when interstate banking laws permit.

First National's investment in Colonial, which has assets of \$1.25 billion, was announced earlier Monday in London, where a Colonial branch has encountered problems with loans to Greek shipowners resulting in a loss of between \$15 million and \$19 million for the parent company this year.

Bob Mariano, Colonial's senior lending officer in London, said the bank will make a \$35-million provision for the loans and intends to cut its dividend from the last quarterly payout of 45 cents a share.

Chrysler Canada Workers Return

TORONTO (AP) — Chrysler's 10,000 Canadian workers began returning to work Monday with a new contract won after a five-week strike that the company's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, says cost the automaker \$100 million.

The new contract was ratified Sunday by 7,753 to 787, Wendy Cuthbertson, a spokeswoman for United Auto Workers union, reported.

The 42,300 U.S. Chrysler workers, who did not strike, are scheduled to vote Thursday and Friday on their new contract, negotiated along with the Canadian agreement.

Dunlop Plans Malaysian Acquisitions

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Dunlop Estates said Monday that it plans to acquire a 53.7-percent stake in Malaysian Plantations, which is active in rubber and palm oil, from Multi-Purpose Holdings in exchange for shares valued at \$6.5 million ringgit (\$54 million). The agreement is subject to the approval of authorities.

Dunlop Estates also announced plans to buy two plantation companies and four plantation-related properties for 107 million ringgit from Koperatif Serbaguna Malaysia.

Prime Computer to Buy Compeda

LONDON (Reuters) — The British Technology Group said Monday it had agreed to sell its Compeda subsidiary to Prime Computer of the United States.

British Technology, which is composed of the National Enterprise Board and the National Research Development Corp., had been negotiating for the sale for a number of weeks after the failure of a proposed reorganization in the British computer-aided design industry threatened the closing of Compeda.

The terms of the transaction were not made public. In addition to Prime Computer, the United States was also trying to buy Compeda. British Technology said that negotiations involved consultation with the British Department of Industry. Compeda was established as a subsidiary of NRDC in 1977 and has subsidiaries in the United States, West Germany, the Netherlands and Japan, a group spokesman said.

British Output at 15-Year Low

LONDON (Reuters) — Manufacturing output in Britain fell to a 15-year low in October, the Central Statistical Office said Monday.

Manufacturing production in October fell a provisional 0.8 percent after an increase of 0.2 percent in September, and was 3.1 percent lower than a year earlier, it said. Total industrial output declined 0.4 percent in October after a revised increase of 0.4 percent in September.

Company Notes

BRINKMAN HOLDING, a West German subsidiary of Rothmans International, has acquired a 50-percent interest in Rowenta-Werke, Rothmans said Monday without stating the price. The interest was purchased from Sunbeam Corp., a subsidiary of Allegheny International.

MATSUBITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL and Time have signed a long-term technological agreement for the co-development of hardware for consumer information services. The financial terms were not disclosed.

CITICORP has filed for an offering of up to \$2 billion of notes, the proceeds of which are to be used for general corporate purposes.

TEXACO said Monday the Sengana-3 exploratory well, nine miles off the Nigerian coast, tested 4,290 barrels of oil daily. Texaco and Standard Oil of California each have a 20-percent interest in the well, with the remaining 60 percent held by Nigeria.

Enticements Differ as U.S. Banks Try Today to Sell New Accounts

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a rush of jostling, posturing, and redesigning, banks and savings institutions have been concocting their plans for Tuesday's debut of the new money market fund accounts.

The financial marketers have taken the guidelines — no interest rate ceiling on a minimum deposit of \$2,500 and only six preauthorized withdrawals — and dressed them up to compete for the estimated \$100 billion at stake. Some are offering interest rates on the savings accounts above 11 percent, while others are trying cash bonuses.

In the midst of their planning last week, bankers and thrift institutions executives received word that on Jan. 5 they would also be permitted to offer a checking account with unrestricted interest rates and a \$2,500 minimum deposit.

This checking account will pay a rate lower than the money market account because banks have to maintain reserves — money that sits in the bank without earning interest — on checking accounts. While the limited withdrawals from the money market account are written in the form of checks, the instrument is not a checking account. It is available to individuals and corporations, while the new checking account to be introduced next month is available to individuals only.

The competition for customers for the money market accounts has caused some acrimony in the industry because the introductory rates are far above the 8.3 percent

Racal Blending High Growth And Low Profile

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For a company whose profit growth has averaged 44 percent annually over the past 10 years, Racal Electronics is not overly eager in talk about itself.

The chairman and chief executive, Sir Ernest Harrison, meets with the press only about once a year. Press releases are brief, and some so technical that, to a layman, they almost seem to have been written by the company's encryption devices. Announcements of new products toss out references in "DF stations," "R.F. attenuators" and "FSK demodulators." A recent release vaguely acknowledging talks on the possibility of a minor acquisition was sandwiched between two boldly printed warnings: "Press statement to be issued to enquiries only" and "No further comments will be made at this stage."

"We don't tell everybody what we're doing," observed Ken Ward, director of corporate relations. Perhaps partly because of that reserve, the City of London is full of share analysts willing to tell everybody that Racal is doing wonderfully. Despite the recession, analysts' forecasts call for gains in pretax profit of 25 to 35 percent from the £102.6 million (£165 million) recorded last year, when sales totaled £643.9 million. The company says only that it expects another year of record profit, the 28th in a row.

In line with these expectations, Racal shares have risen nearly 30 percent over the past year, closing Monday at 534 pence. Few analysts are recommending purchase of the shares on a short-term basis, however, because this year's advance in electronic shares is widely considered to have left prices on the high side.

Also arguing for caution is a belief that no company can sustain indefinitely the kind of growth Racal showed in the 1970s. "What Racal has achieved is quite remarkable," said John Tysoe, an analyst at L. Messel & Co. "I think they have to settle back to a period of slower growth."

Nonetheless, most analysts call Racal a good bet for long-term investors, and what problems the analysts can identify do not appear devastating.



Demonstration of a Racal "mam-pack" radio.

In military radio equipment, which accounts for around a quarter of Racal's sales, analysts see an erosion of Racal's preeminence as competition grows tougher from such rivals as Plessey and General Electric of Britain, Thomson-CSF of France and Rockwell International of the United States. Analysts took note last September when Racal lost to Plessey on a contract to re-equip the Australian armed forces with radio communications equipment. Plessey says the contract has a potential value of 150 million to 200 million Australian dollars (\$145 million to \$194 million).

Analysts also see pressure on Racal's data communications group, which accounts for about 28 percent of sales. On the data side, modems are Racal's big product. Modems convert signals from digital to analog and back again, allowing data to be sent from computer to computer along telephone lines.

The problem is that five to 10 years from now

Federal Reserve Lowers Discount Rate to 8.5%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board sprung a pre-Christmas surprise late Monday and cut its discount rate to 8½ percent from 9 percent.

The eagerly awaited cut in the rate — the main instrument of credit policy now used by the Fed — was not expected before this Friday at the earliest, according to market participants.

While the Wall Street consensus was that another reduction in the charge on loans in financial institutions was in the cards before too long, no one expected it so quickly. The view was that the Fed would wait until Dec. 21, when its policy making Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet, before cutting the rate.

The discount rate, last cut to 9 percent on Nov. 19, has been reduced seven times, always in half-point cuts, since mid-July. While the Fed normally makes its cuts late Friday, this latest move was the second to take place on a Monday.

At least partially in expectation of a wait before the Fed made its next reduction, prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Monday in slow trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 5.52 points to close at 1,024.28, but declines led advances by about 50 issues. Volume slumped to 3.1 million shares from the 66.4 million traded Friday.

Analysts said the slower trading pace indicated the institutions were marking time following the

market's historic summer-autumn rally. Many analysts said a major correction was under way. But others said this was just a pause.

"The market is in a holding pattern," said John Smith of Fehnestock & Co. "It got ahead of the economy and now investors are slowing down to wait for signs of improvement." Mr. Smith added the "timetable for the economic recovery keeps getting pushed back."

Analysts said the market is suffering from expectations that interest rates will hold firm over the near term because of a heavy schedule of Treasury borrowings and fears that Christmas retail sales will be weak.

In the period immediately ahead, according to Henry Kaufman, senior economist for Salomon Brothers, the markets will be influenced to an important extent by the speed with which the Fed supplies reserves to the banking system in offset large seasonal drains. He made his comment before the discount rate cut Monday.

On the NYSE floor, the blue-chips were aided by advances in IBM and AT&T. IBM rose 1 to 93½.

AT&T rose 1½ in 61½. The company said its new American Bell subsidiary would be divided into two divisions — consumer products and advanced information systems.

Monday, Warner was the volume leader and gained 1½ to 36, while Mattel rose 1½ to 18½, also in heavy trading.

AT&T Unveils Plans For New Subsidiary

United Press International

NEW YORK — American Bell, the American Telephone & Telegraph subsidiary that formally starts business Jan. 1, plans to offer customers ways to bank, shop and retrieve information at home and on telephones equipped with digital displays.

At a press conference Monday, AT&T officials discussed product plans and named Charles Marshall chairman and chief executive of the subsidiary. Mr. Marshall, an executive vice president, has overseen the formation of American Bell.

The subsidiary allows Bell to enter such markets as data processing and information retrieval and for the first time in 26 years a means to sell services in which neither prices nor terms will be subject to government approval.

American Bell will be organized into two main divisions: Consumer Products, for home and small business customers, and Advanced Information Systems, supplying products and systems for large businesses. The subsidiary will start with a work force of 6,000 in the large business division.

Archie J. McGill, named president of the Advanced Information

EC Calls for a Panel to Push Japan on Trade

By Ethan Bronner
Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community decided Monday to call for establishing an international arbitration panel to try to get Japan to ease restrictions on imports.

Officials said the community's foreign ministers had made no decision on the timing of the request, which would be submitted to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva. They said, however, that the request would be submitted soon.

"We hope this will send the right signal to Japan," a British official said.

The GATT panel would have no judicial power, but if it decided in favor of community complaints it would have strong persuasive powers, officials said.

The ministers also agreed to maintain statistical monitoring of certain Japanese products and allow member states to request that other products also be subject to monitoring.

EC Commission officials said that by simply counting certain products, the numbers of such products coming into the community have gone down.

"It goes to show that when they know they are being specifically watched, the Japanese know how to control themselves," one official said.

The ministers also agreed Monday that the commission should press its request for Japan to provide tangible assurances from 1983 onward that "it is pursuing a policy of clearly defined and effective modification toward the community as a whole as regards sectors where Japanese exports to the community would cause significant problems," the officials said.

Of the products that member states may request for monitoring,

Bankers Urge the IMF To Prepare to Borrow

New York Times Service

LONDON — Leaders of an international group of bankers and bank regulators meeting here Monday urged the International Monetary Fund to prepare to borrow money from commercial banks or issue bonds.

The Bank Study group of the Group of Thirty, produced no statement at the end of its informal daylong discussion, but there was broad agreement that existing plans to increase the fund's lending capacity would take too long to carry out, according to the group's chairman, Oskar Emminger, former president of the West German Bundesbank.

Those plans, as negotiated last week in Paris by officials from 10 Western industrial nations, include a boost of at least 40 percent in quotas for contributions from supporters of the fund and expansion of access to the General Agreement to Borrow, a special fund currently open only to those 10 nations.

"Even if the quotas are increased and the GAB expanded, it will be 18 months to two years before the money is available," Mr. Emminger said at a press conference following the non-profit group's meeting. The members of the study group feared that the pressing problems of developing nations with huge trade deficits and massive debts may require more money from the fund than will be available.

"I'd like to see the IMF try a small amount of both borrowing from commercial banks and bonds, just to reassure the developing nations and banks that it will have money if it becomes necessary," added Robert V. Roosa, a partner of Brown Brothers Harriman and former Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs at the United States Treasury, after the press conference.

The meeting also discussed the growing role of the fund in providing guidance for commercial and central bank contributions in debt rescheduling efforts in developing nations, a development Mr. Emminger described as "unheard of until a year ago."

Mr. Emminger said that financial problems "now seem to be under better control than many feared three months ago."

CURRENCY RATES											
Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 13, excluding bank service charges.											
	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	S.R.	S.F.	S.P.	S.R.
Australian	2.265	4.27	11.81	28.8	8.172	17.762	—	23.95	—	—	—
Belgium (b)	46.37	77.71	19.361	4.75	3.397	—	—	—	—	—	—
France (b)	6.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany (b)	1.493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy (b)	1,455.55	2,287.10	574.75	203.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	1,405.5	6,407.9	1,428	8.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	7,807.5	1,129	282.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	2,1097	3,2072	85.355	30.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	0.034	0.0031	2,3145	4,5025	1,225.26	25.499	45,2996	1,9772	6,1499	—
Switzerland	1.508	1,2678	0,47355	2,478	7,594	1,544.93	23.495	32,4791	2,257	9,394	—
Dollar Values											
	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.
0.6411	Australian \$	1.9402	0.0294	Swiss franc	22.885	0.0124	S. African rand	1.898	—	—	—
0.0076	Australian dollar	17.345	0.0041	Japanese yen	244.40	0.0014	S. Korean won	746.13	—	—	—
0.0025	Belgium franc	49.70	3.4	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2907	0.0014	S. Korean won	746.13	—	—	—
0.0007	Canadian \$	1,2364	0.0227	Malay, rupiah	2,364	0.0077	Spanish peseta	179.245	—	—	—
0.115	Danish kroner	6.475	0.1298	Norwegian kroner	1,3585	0.0014	Swedish krona	7.4685	—	—	—
0.1849	French franc	5.475	0.1025	Phil. peso	4.7827	0.025	Taiwan \$	46.04	—	—	—
0.0144	Greek drachma	49.80	0.011	Port. escudo	91.467	0.0041	Thai baht	21.892	—	—	—
0.1504	Hong Kong \$	6.56	0.2707	Saudi riyal	2.4655	—	U.S. \$, dollar	1.0000	—	—	—
2.35	Indian \$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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October 1982

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Dec. 10

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$.

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China Seeks Massive Investments To Finance Modernization Plans

By Michael Parks

BEIJING — Faced with an acute capital shortage, China is planning to use a minimum of \$10 billion in foreign investment, and perhaps twice that amount, as a key part of its current five-year economic development plan.

To attract such large amounts of foreign funds, which would be used to finance industrial modernization, introduction of new technology and development of natural resources, China is prepared to be flexible in its conditions for foreign loans, joint ventures and direct investment, deputies to the National People's Congress have been told.

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang told deputies during the debate on his five-year economic plan that such financing is essential for the program's success, according to Chinese sources who have been briefed on the meeting.

Not only will the foreign loans and investment provide necessary capital, Mr. Zhao explained, but they will ensure the advanced technology that China needs to increase its industrial productivity and to exploit its natural resources.

"When foreign money is at risk as well as our own, we know we will get what we need, that we will get the best — our partners will make sure of it," Mr. Zhao was

quoted as telling a group of deputies. On Friday, the Congress ended with the approval of the five-year plan.

The 3,000 items of advanced technology that China plans to import during the five-year program to modernize its industry — a list ranging from whole petrochemical plants to computerized machine tools, from automated assembly lines to high technology manufacturing processes — will be largely financed with such foreign financing, Mr. Zhao told the deputies.

This technical renovation, as it is termed here, aims to modernize 10 percent of Chinese industry each year for the next decade, spending 30 billion yuan (\$15 billion) annually to do so. The initial focus will be on 9,000 key enterprises (out of a national total of 380,000) that are responsible for 56 percent of China's industrial output.

"Measured against China's own plans for capital investment of some \$180 billion, \$10 billion or \$20 billion does not appear to be very much," a U.S. banker said in Beijing. "But this money would be going into key sectors.... The impact could be enormous."

Mr. Zhao called for "effective use of foreign loans, acceptance of direct investment by foreign business and the establishment of (more) joint ventures" to increase the use of foreign capital in China.

To those who questioned the greater profits that the foreign investors of new capital, but the Zhao reportedly replied that only such opportunities will attract Western businessmen and bankers to put their money into China.

Sensitive about the amount and scope of this planned foreign involvement in economy, government officials omitted the actual figures from the reports of the remarks by Mr. Zhao and Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, but the information has been circulated during panel discussions this month.

China's dilemma is this: The productivity of its capital assets is very low, less than half that of most industrialized countries, and so even the moderate 4-percent percent growth it wants each year from 1981 to 1985 requires large amounts of new capital. But the government is committed at the same time to improving living standards.

Foreign capital investment, to be repaid out of future profits from offshore oil, other natural resources such as coal and increased exports is a partial answer.

China's decision to seek foreign financing for its development program is reflected in two fundamental policy changes — acceptance of a continuing 10-percent deficit despite strong political reasons to balance revenues and expenditures



Zhao Ziyang

and a similar built-in trade deficit.

According to well-informed economists, Mr. Zhao believes that only with an infusion of foreign funds — large amounts, not the few hundred million dollars that China has got so far each year since opening itself to foreign investors in 1979 — can the country undertake modernization of industry, raising both capital and labor productivity, and still improve living standards.

China has been disappointed in the foreign capital it has attracted because most has come in the form of agreements with Hong Kong businessmen to process or assemble export products on which the profits wind up largely in the hands of middlemen.

Japan's Curb on Futures Troubles Hong Kong

Reuters

TOKYO — The Hong Kong Commodity Exchange is concerned that a new law restricting futures trading by Japanese on foreign commodity markets will undermine Hong Kong exchanges.

Japanese officials said Monday. They said that a mission led by Peter Scales, the chairman of the exchange, asked officials of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry at recent talks if the effective date of the law could be delayed or its provisions relaxed.

However, MITI officials said that such changes would not be possible.

About half the total commodity trading volume in Hong Kong consists of orders from Japanese brokers. The new law is expected to curtail substantially Japanese participation in Hong Kong trading because many of the orders are made through fraudulent or questionable Japanese brokers, according to the Japanese officials.

They said that nearly 90 percent of the fraudulent practices are orders placed with the Hong Kong exchanges for sugar, gold and soybeans.

In 1981, MITI detected 369 cases of possible fraudulent practices including 341 in Hong Kong markets, involving 1.42 billion yen (\$3.5 million). But these cases represent only a small proportion of the total fraudulent practices, the officials said.

In the first eight months of 1982, 194 cases including 142 in

Hong Kong were detected involving 89.7 million yen, they said.

The officials said that it is common for dubious Japanese brokers to receive orders in Japan for Hong Kong commodities from small investors, but not to place the orders.

Such practices will become criminal offenses under the law, which has been passed by the Diet, Japan's parliament, and will take effect by Jan. 15, MITI officials said. They said that the present legislation is not sufficient to deal with the problem.

About 300 brokers in Japan are currently under observation by the Japanese ministry for alleged irregularities and 51 of a total 81 Japanese associate members of the exchanges in Hong Kong have been reported to the ministry, the officials said.

EULABANK

Extract from Audited Consolidated Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1982

	1982 £	1981 £
Profit before Taxation	8,326,425	9,825,259
Profit after Taxation	3,001,189	4,711,665
Share Capital and Reserves	28,842,683	25,841,494
Subordinated Loans	20,685,579	19,482,327
Deposits	617,825,991	572,140,292
Cash at Banks, etc.	123,150,013	106,622,703
Deposits Placed	27,573,494	52,589,618
Loans and Advances	517,190,209	461,059,426
Total Assets	692,561,314	647,965,409

Eulabank is an international merchant bank based in the City of London; its shareholders are leading European and Latin American banks. The bank specialises in arranging and participating in loans to major borrowers throughout Latin America.

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Latin America Banco Serfin SA; Banco de Colombia; Banco de la Nación; Banco de la Nación Argentina; Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay; Banco del Estado; Banco del Estado de Chile; Banco del Pichincha CA; Banco do Brasil SA; Banco Industrial de Venezuela CA; Banco Mercantil de São Paulo SA.

The above extract is an abridged version of the group's full accounts which will be filed with the Registrar of Companies and on which the company's auditors gave an unqualified report.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary.



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Racal Electronics Blends Explosive Growth, a Low Profile

(Continued from Page 9)

many computer networks are expected to become fully digital. That would eliminate much of the demand for modems, according to Peter Foster, a consultant for International Data Corp. of London, although some uses would remain and new kinds of connectors would be needed.

Racal executives respond wearily to the modern question. "I suppose there must be a grain of truth in it," because analysts have been badgering him about it for years, said Leighton Davies, who heads Racal's data group. "I sort of think some of these analysts get paranoid at times," he added.

Paranoid or not, analysts see competition intensifying in both defense and data. "I think real prices will fall," said Robert Pringle of Hoare Govett. "It will be very much up to volume to rise." Another worry for some is that the Japanese, under pressure from Washington to build up their military, will become potent competitors.

But Racal has spread its bets.

Among areas in which the company expects growth are office-machine networks, electronic funds transfer systems, cable television gear, intruder detection and equipment for marine survey and "precise positioning" of oil rigs. The company is also widely spread geographically; about 70 percent of sales are overseas.

Still, in light of Racal's reach into dozens of fast-changing markets, Richard Ryder, an analyst at Phillips & Drew, questioned whether the company's long-term planning is adequate, saying Racal may be relying too heavily on the flair of one man, Sir Ernest.

Though the company is hardly considered a one-man show, praise tends to center on Sir Ernest, 56, who joined Racal as chief accountant in 1951, one year after it was formed as a two-man consultancy. "Ernie Harrison is an incredible entrepreneur," said M.J. Aldrich, managing director of Rediffusion Computers and another prominent British executive.

Leaning against a wine bar in the City, a share analyst was less



Sir Ernest Harrison

flattering. He said Sir Ernest suffers from "an almost insane patriotism," demands "ruthless dedication" to the company and pounces on his executives when they err.

Other analysts insist that Sir Ernest would not get stellar results if he were such a tyrant. "He's only dictatorial if somebody doesn't

perform up to expectations," said one analyst among the admirers.

The admirers say Sir Ernest inspires his staff to work extremely hard. "They do not play golf, they do not go out for a day fishing," Mr. Ward said of Racal's top executives. Racal men do unwind, he said, but only after hours, and even then "their friends tend to be colleagues."

Aside from being hard-driven, Racal's management is shrewd, analysts say. The company has grown by "making the companies they acquire as efficient as they themselves are," said Messel's Mr. Tysoe.

For instance, Racal bought Decca Ltd., a maker of radar and marine navigational products, in April 1980 for £106 million. In the year ended March 31, 1980, Decca had a loss of about £12 million; two years later, the Decca operations retained by Racal showed a profit of £9.5 million. "There was no way we couldn't think we could do better," Mr. Ward said.

To make companies do better, Racal breaks them up into small

units — a staff of about 500 is optimum, Mr. Ward said — and lets young engineers build their own highly specialized businesses.

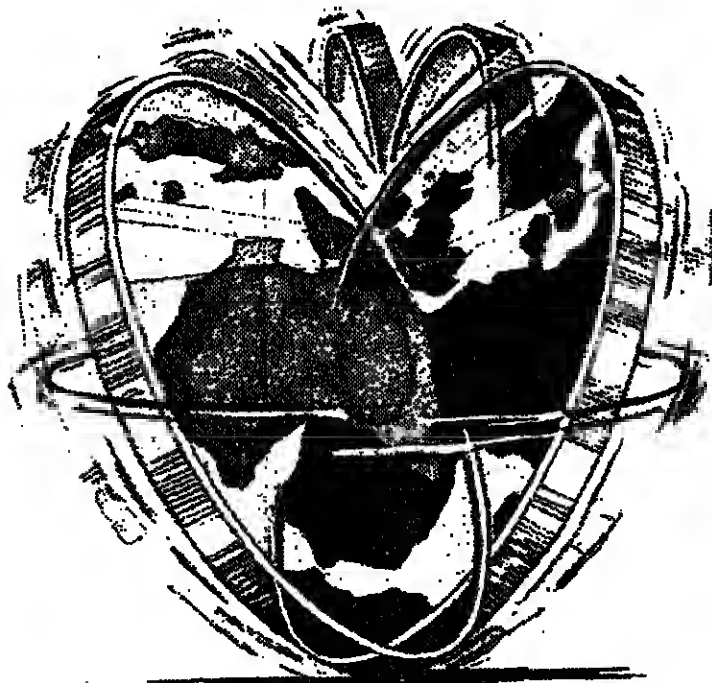
While it gives young executives wide latitude, analysts say, Racal's central management zealously monitors the books. When a problem shows up, the central managers swoop down and "are prepared to be fairly ruthless about it," said one analyst.

The company also has been good at choosing its markets, generally shunning consumer items in favor of capital goods. In its military business, Racal avoids relying on meeting the specifications of one defense ministry. Instead, it designs a product to its own standards and then goes out and peddles it wherever possible. This style of operating has meant that about half of Racal's military business is in the Third World. "That's where the margins are," said Mr. Ward.

Inevitably, both sides of some conflicts use Racal's radios, jammers and counter-jammers. True to form, the company does not discuss which side wins.

REX-MONEY MARKETS • FOREX-MONEY MARKETS • FOREX-MONEY MARKET

Continental Currencies — the other side of our Foreign Exchange Business



As Australia's newest yet largest banking group, Westpac Banking Corporation is, quite naturally, one of the world's major dealers in Pacific Basin currencies — but a considerable proportion of our foreign exchange business is in continental currencies.

So remember — whatever your currency requirements or exposures talk to Westpac before you make a move.

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Incorporated in Australia with limited liability

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Sydney
Tel: 2314404
Telex: 68001

Wellington
Tel: 724035
Telex: 30038

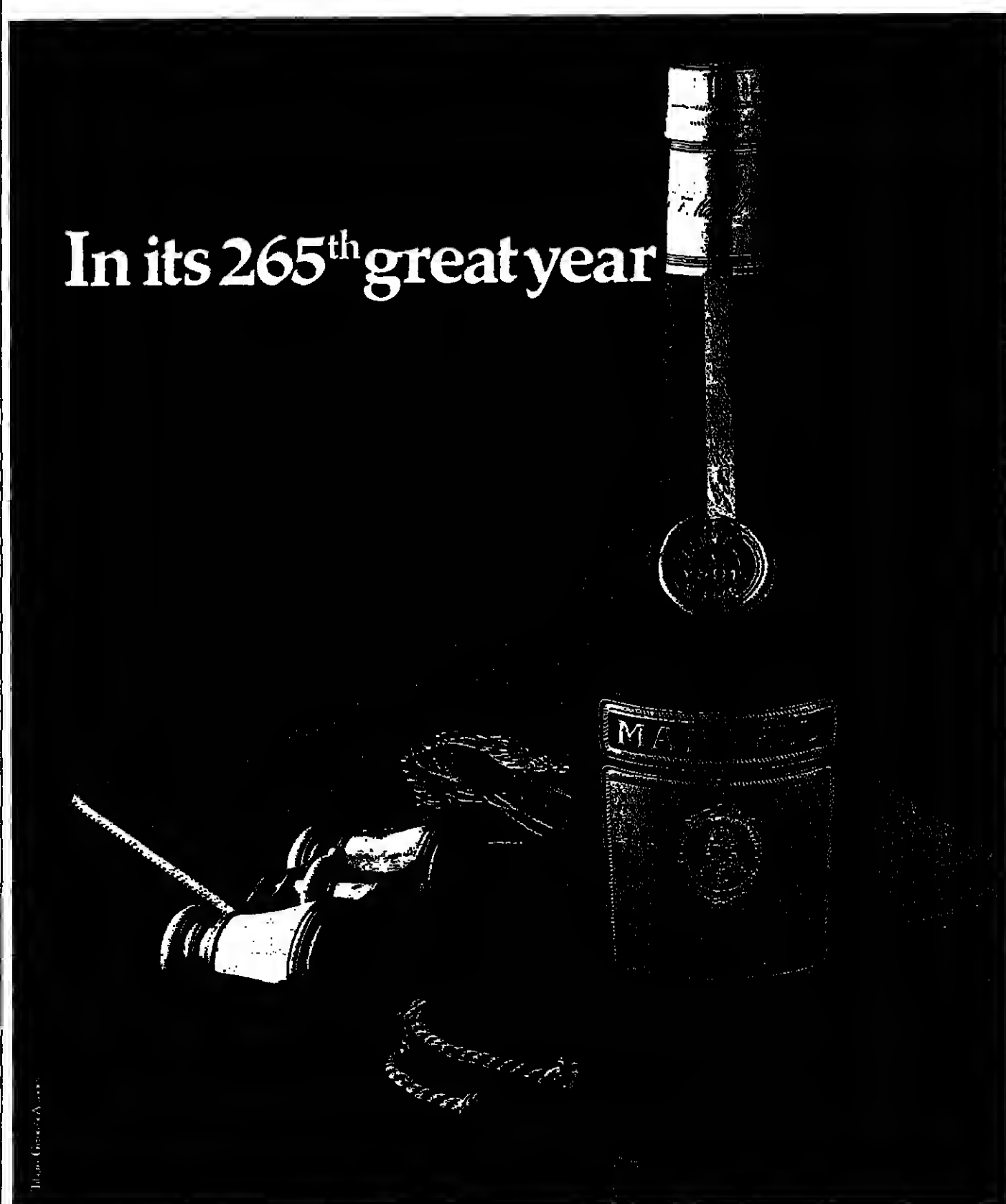
Hong Kong
Tel: 213236
Telex: 74935

Singapore
Tel: 2232147
Telex: 26722

New York
Tel: 9499838
Telex: 425679

San Francisco
Tel: 9864238
Telex: 470609

In its 265th great year



Médaillon. La signature d'un grand cognac. Since 1715.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Dec. 13

Wherever you go... so much more to enjoy!

PETER STUYVESANT

Peter
Stuyvesant
FILTER 20
1692 1672
HIGH CHOICE TOBACCO
KING SIZE

Grains

Grain	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00

U.S. Futures Prices

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00

Food

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00

Financial

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00

Selected Over-the-Counter

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00

Cash Prices

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00

Gold Options

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00

COMMODITY INVESTORS

Managed Commodity Account and Future Fund

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The Trading Advisors who supervise the managed account and futures fund programs have achieved this remarkable performance over the past decade. Minimum initial investment is \$25,000.

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U.S. Money Rates

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00

London Metals

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
WHEAT	215.00	216.00	214.00	215.00	+0.00
BARLEY	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00
RYE	135.00	136.00	134.00	135.00	+0.00
MAIZE	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	+0.00
SORGHUM	105.00	106.00	104.00	105.00	+0.00
SOYBEANS	125.00	126.00	124.00	125.00	+0.00
PEANUTS	155.00	156.00	154.00	155.00	+0.00
COCONUTS	145.00	146.00	144.00	145.00	+0.00

Grains and Lows

Dec. 13

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Kriek Is 3-Set Winner Over Denton in Final

MELBOURNE — Johan Kriek claimed his Australian Open tennis tournament crown Monday by rouncing fellow American Steve Denton, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

Kriek, who took four sets to subdue Denton in last year's final, was dominant throughout. Denton's normally blistering service frustrated him and Kriek was never in trouble during the hour-and-a-half match.

Kriek met Denton's serve with solid returns and otherwise carved his way up with cross-court backhands, crisp volleys and powerful forehands.

"I put the pressure on him and made him play bad with my service returns," said Kriek.

Denton said his game fell apart when his first service disintegrated. "I served badly, he didn't make my mistakes, and he returned my service easily," remarked the American.

"He can beat anybody in the world when he plays like that. I was playing catch-up tennis right through the match."

Denton sprayed his returns, double-faulted six times and smashed simple volleys over the net on the rare occasions he did get out of court.

Kriek's lopsided victory boosts him into eighth position for next year's Masters tournament in New York. Kriek pushed Australian Peter McNamara out of the

Masters while Denton has swept aside U.S. Davis Cupper Gene Mayer.

Kriek joins Roy Emerson and Jack Crawford as having taken the Australian title in consecutive years against the same opponent.

Emerson defeated Fred Stolle in 1964-65 finals and Arthur Ashe in 1966-67.

Crawford stopped Harry Hopman in 1931 and 1932.

Stiff Penalties for Drugs

World tennis authorities said Monday in Melbourne that they are introducing stiff penalties for players found to be taking illegal drugs at tournaments.

The International Professional Tennis Council has written an antidoping rule into the conditions of the 1983 grand prix circuit whereby drug-taking at a tournament will be punishable by instant default and a \$5,000 fine.

The penalty can escalate to \$20,000 and three years' suspension from the circuit under the new code.

"We cannot legislate the private lives of players," said Marshall Harter, the IPTC's chief administrator, "but we will try to keep the sport clean." He said that there have been no indications that players are taking illegal drugs at tournaments, but added he hopes the penalties will have a deterrent effect.



Johan Kriek, a 6-3, 6-3, 6-2 victor in the Australian Open final.

Virginia-Georgetown: Collegiate Game's Essence

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

LANDOVER, Maryland — As the huge crowd began to empty all at once, a couple dressed mostly in orange began to arrange the orange scarves and orange caps for trek into the chilly night.

"Well, darlin'," the man said to a wife in an accent decidedly the Ridge, "that was just about as good as we hoped it would be back 1900-10."

The optimism of July had come for Virginia in the gathering gloom of December, without somehow crushing the spirits of Georgetown side. The long-anticipated meeting between Ralph Sampson of Virginia and Patrick Ewing of Georgetown ended in Saturday night's 68-63 Virginia

victory, which both sides depicted as being short on significance.

The big game was as inelegant as it was exciting for the 19,035 patrons and the millions who saw it on cable television. In person — high in the belly of the Capital Centre and with a far poorer view than that of any television — the game fell short of artistry. The level of play did not seem as high as in the 1968 epic game between Houston, with Elvin Hayes, and UCLA, with Lew Alcindor, the game that wedded college basketball and television.

But Saturday's mistakes were part of the charm, a much-needed whiff of amateurism in a sport that has become another property of the networks and the sponsors.

Every time the eager players

went sprawling on the floor or threw the ball away, it served as a reminder that these were still young, young adults who have been attending classes and taking exams at two of America's better-known universities. Every trace of bumbling, youthful enthusiasm helped authenticate the huge arena's collegiate mood.

Parents and alumni and faculty who fawned themselves in Georgetown blue or Virginia orange. The intensity could not have been much higher in a packed high school gym in downstate Virginia or inner-city Washington.

Still, for all the collegiate types in the arena, these young men were part of big business. On one level, this was the game of their lives, the first meeting between Sampson and Ewing. On another level, it was just another whiststop for young performers who play all over the globe.

Georgetown's student athletes have already performed in Hawaii this season. During what used to be the "Christmas break," they will play in Los Angeles in a tournament that bears the name of a tire company.

And that's just domestic travel. The student-athletes from Charlottesville had to bustle back to the motel to pump fluids into the veins of a flu-ridden Sampson. He needs to bounce back from Saturday's big game so he can cross more time zones than he ever imagined growing up in Harrisonburg, Va. Thursday and Saturday, darlin', Virginia will play across the Pacific Ocean in Tokyo, in a tournament bearing the name of a Japanese whiskey.

Fortunately, the earnestness of the players and the crowd transcended the grubbiness of the frequent TV timeouts and the blatant commercials for greasyburgers and sugar water on the huge message



ty Bird, driving past Glen Gondrezick, scored 14 of his game's 36 points during the fourth quarter to help rally Boston in a 17-point deficit and defeat Denver, 126-112, Sunday. Bird racked up 30 points or more in seven of his last eight games.

The best sequence came with Georgetown coming back in the second half. Sampson hit a stiff to make it 57-51, but Ewing came right back for a stiff to make it 57-53. Then Ewing blocked Sampson once, twice, three times before he was called for a foul.

The physical vibrations were mostly good. Ewing seemed to appreciate scrappy Ricky Stokes of Virginia, who was often tumbling for the loose ball. When Stokes fouled out near the end, Ewing walked the length of the court to give him some fives from on high.

And when it was over, the vibrations were still good. Sampson said he had been tired from the flu and pronounced Ewing "very good, very strong." Ewing, who seems to have lost some of the excess tension of his freshman season, pronounced Sampson "the best I've ever played against."

Calf Roper, Wrestler Lybbert Wins All-Around Rodeo Title

The Associated Press

OKLAHOMA CITY — Calf roper and steer wrestler Chris Lybbert didn't win a world championship in either event but his combined efforts were good for a gold buckle and the title of all-around cowboy Sunday at the National Finals Rodeo competition here.

Lybbert's below-average time of 11.1 seconds in his final steer wrestling attempt lost him the round but won him the title by giving him the best average in the event. He placed third for the year in both events.

He has won a record \$123,709 to gain the title that goes to the rodeo circuit's top money winner. Lybbert, of Coyote, California, was trailed by Bruce Ford of Kersey, Colorado, who accumulated \$113,715. Almost all of it was earned setting a record as a bareback bronc rider, in which category Ford became the world champion.

Roy Cooper of Durant, Oklahoma, won the calf roping championship and placed fourth in the all-around competition.

Stan Williamson, of Kellyville, Oklahoma, won the steer wrestling world title Sunday on his last attempt, when he pulled down his quarry in 4.4 seconds.

The other titles were clinched in earlier rounds.

World championships in professional rodeo are determined by total winnings and the National Finals, with the richest purse of all, almost always decides them.

Charles Sampson of Los Angeles won the bull riding event with total prizes of \$91,403. He was followed by Bobby DelVecchio of New York with \$77,647.

Bull rider Denny Flynn finished fourth in his event's yearly ratings, but it cost him considerable pain during the national's final two days. Flynn's ankle was broken in the ninth round Saturday night, but he could win with the best average score if he remained qualified as a competitor.

To satisfy the rules, Flynn sat astride a bull Sunday as it was released and grabbed the gate rather than go out with the animal. The short ride won him \$9,756. He had the ankle set on Monday.

Bills' Defense Smothers Steelers, 13-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ORCHARD PARK, New York — The Buffalo defense slammed the door on Terry Bradshaw and the Pittsburgh Steelers, Joe Cribbs rushed for 143 yards and Joe Ferguson's passing set up Roosevelt Leaks' 1-yard touchdown run to lead the Bills to a 13-0 National Football League victory Sunday.

The Steelers didn't get into Buffalo territory until 16:29 remained in the game — and that was the result of a shanked 26-yard punt by Greg Carter. By then, Bradshaw had been taken out of the game after completing two of 13 passes for

and it came as a result of successive offside penalties called against Buffalo nose tackle Fred Smerlas.

Pittsburgh was held to just six first downs and 94 yards in total offense, including minus-2 net yards passing. The shutout was the second against the Steelers this season, the first time the Steelers have been blanked twice in a season since 1951.

Said Buffalo defensive end Sherman White: "We're only beginning to tell. This is our stepping stone."

The Bills had been embarrassed by last week's 33-21 loss to Green Bay. "We expected a hornet's nest, with the beating they took in the press and all," said Chuck Noll, Pittsburgh's coach. "They were wired and fired up, and were much better than we expected. Our offense couldn't muster anything."

Noll remarked that the game's turning point was "probably the kickoff."

The Packers' Lynn Dickey, who had been the NFL's second-ranked passer, was benched in favor of David Whitehurst after Dickey completed only 7 of 19 passes for 39 yards and had four first-half passes picked off. Interceptions by Bobby Watkins, Hector Gray and James Hunter set up 13 Detroit points by halftime, which ended with the Lions ahead, 23-0.

The Packers' points came on a 31-yard field goal by Jan Stenerud and, with 3:11 left in the game, a 1-yard run by Gerry Ellis.

Vikings 13, Colts 10

In Minneapolis, Rick Danmeier kicked two second-half field goals to give Minnesota a 13-10 triumph over Baltimore. Cornerback James Burroughs returned a third-period interception 94 yards for a Colt touchdown, but Danmeier's field goals — the 40-yard game-winner came at 9:09 of the final period — wiped out a Baltimore 10-7 lead.

Seahawks 20, Bears 14

In Seattle, Jim Zorn passed for one touchdown and ran for another to lead the Seahawks over Chicago. 20-14. Zorn scored on a 15-yard run and hit Byron Walker on a 7-yard TD pass in the second quarter for a 17-7 halftime lead.

Broncos 27, Rams 24

In Anaheim, California, quarterback Steve DeBerg tied an NFL record with 17 consecutive completions — passing for 246 yards and two touchdowns during the streak — to lead Denver from a 21-0 deficit to a 27-24 victory over the Los Angeles Rams. DeBerg, who completed only three of his first nine passes of the day, finished 23-for-31 and 307 yards. DeBerg's performance marked a Denver record, surpassing the mark of 16 straight completions set by Craig Morton in 1978, and equaled the NFL record of Bert Jones, who was watching from the Los Angeles bench. Jones set the mark of 17 in 1974 while with the Baltimore.

The Broncos took the lead for the first time, 27-21, with 8:39 remaining on a 2-yard touchdown run by Rick Paros. The score came after Louis Wright intercepted a Vince Ferragamo pass and returned it to the Ram 12.

NFL ROUNDOUP

3 yards. He was intercepted twice and sacked four times.

His replacement, Cliff Stoudt, got the Steelers within four yards of paydirt with 11:58 left, but defensive end Ben Williams picked off a Stoudt pass to kill Pittsburgh's final threat.

Ferguson, who completed 14 of 29 passes for 163 yards, drove the Bills 78 yards in 13 plays for the game's only touchdown. Leaks' plunge with 7:11 to go in the second quarter. Jerry Butler caught four passes for 58 yards in the drive, including a 22-yarder to tie Pittsburgh 3. Elfen Herra gave the Bills a 10-0 lead with a 34-yard field goal 1:52 before halftime and hit a 19-yarder midway in the third quarter.

The Steelers got their only first down of the first half in the first minute of the opening quarter —

Lions 30, Packers 10

In Green Bay, Wisconsin, Billy Sims rushed for 109 yards and a touchdown and Detroit's defense smothered Green Bay with nine sacks and five pass interceptions as the Lions rolled to a 30-10 victory.

Alvin Hall returned the second-half kickoff 96 yards for a touchdown and Eddie Murray kicked three field goals, while tackle Doug English led the defensive charge with four sacks for 24 yards in losses to help the Lions break a 3-game losing streak.

Raiders 21, Chiefs 16

In Kansas City, Missouri, Jim Plunkett threw a 35-yard touchdown pass to Calvin Muhammad with 25 seconds left to play, lifting the Los Angeles Raiders past the Chiefs, 21-16. The Raiders scored 80 yards in seven plays following a seven-play, 85-yard Kansas City drive capped by Billy Jackson's 1-yard TD plunge; it had given the Chiefs a 16-14 lead with 1:55 left.

Falcons 35, Saints 0

In Atlanta, Gerald Riggs and Lynn Cain each scored two touchdowns and a swarming defense

NFL Standings

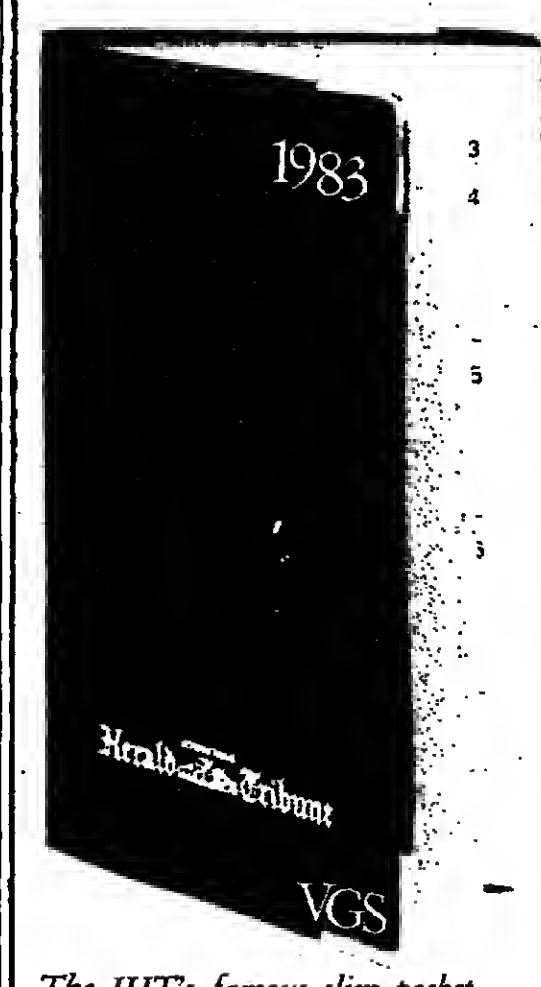
AMERICAN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
N.Y. Jets	5	1	.833
Cincinnati	5	1	.833
L.A. Raiders	5	1	.833
Miami	4	2	.667
Pittsburgh	4	2	.667
San Diego	4	2	.667
Buffalo	4	2	.667
New England	3	3	.500
Seattle	3	3	.500
Cleveland	2	4	.333
Denver	2	4	.333
Houston	2	4	.333
Kansas City	1	5	.167
Baltimore	0	6	.000



Jolted by nose tackle Fred Smerlas, Pittsburgh quarterback Terry Bradshaw fumbled during Sunday's first half, holding the Steelers 94 yards in offense. Buffalo recorded a 13-0 NFL victory.

The 1983 IHT Pocket Diary

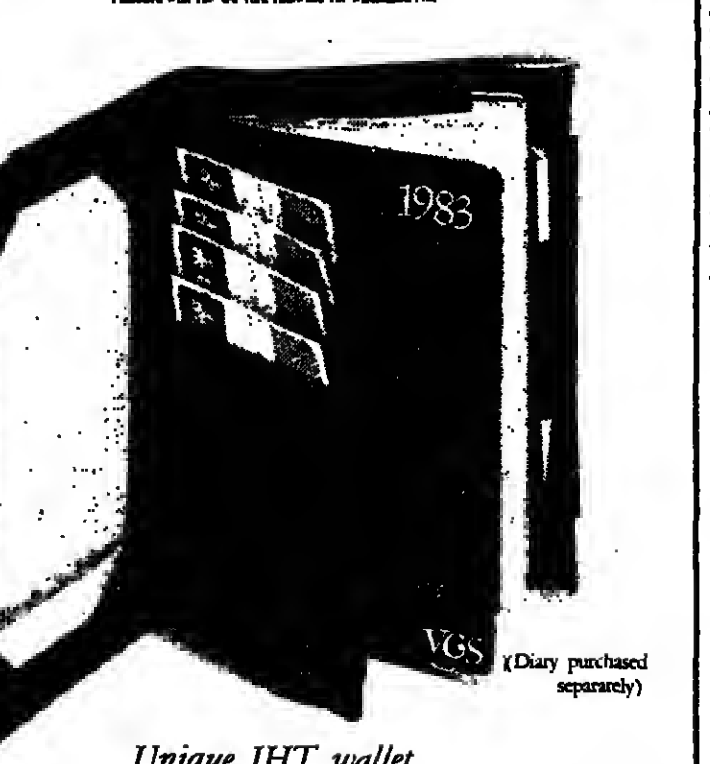
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Herald Tribune



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ART BUCHWALD

The Chimp in the Attic

WASHINGTON — It has been one of the best-kept secrets of the administration. When the Reagans first moved into the White House they brought "Bonzo," the president's favorite chimpanzee, with them. Bonzo keeps himself playing in the attic or down in the basement, and swinging on trees on the south side of the White House lawn at night when no one is around.

When the Reagans are alone in their upstairs living quarters, Bonzo sits in the president's lap while they reminisce about their days on the old Warner Brothers lot.

Bonzo never caused the president any embarrassment until recently. What happened was that the Reagans had decided not to take Bonzo to California for their Thanksgiving holidays because he had a cold.

Bonzo was very angry about this and as soon as everyone in the White House was gone, he managed to get out of the attic where he was locked up, and started exploring the West Wing, where the Oval Office is and where the top administration officials work.

The chimp walked into an empty office and saw a computer standing in the corner. Bonzo hit a couple of keys and the words MORE BUDGET CUTS came up on the screen. This delighted him and he started to type. He typed the word UNEMPLOYED and then the words TAX UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS appeared, and then Bonzo hit a communications key and the message was dumped into a computer that prints out White House press releases. The printer immediately went to work. THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WAS CONSIDERING TAXING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AS A WAY OF GETTING PEOPLE TO LOOK FOR JOBS.

An Associated Press man picked up the press release and sent it out on the wires and that night on all the news shows it was announced as the lead story of the day.

When the news got to the West Coast White House headquarters in Santa Barbara, everyone was confused as to what had happened. There had been some talk about taxing unemployment benefits, yet it was just one of many options the

OMB was going to show the president. But since the word had been officially released, the staff assumed that someone had given the green light to send it out.

Larry Speakes, the White House press secretary, didn't want to look ignorant, and confirmed to reporters that the unemployment tax was being given serious consideration.

Ed Meese, one of the president's top aides, had a tough decision to make. He could either defend the tax that afternoon or wake up the president. He opted for defending the tax.

In the meantime Bonzo was back at the White House having a great time. Pretty soon he was feeding the computer stuff like BUDGET CUT IDEAS FOR CHRISTMAS: TAX ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS AS INCOME. RECOMMEND USER TAX ON WHEELCHAIRS. PUT SURCHARGE ON SALVATION ARMY. DO AWAY WITH TAX SHELTERS FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ADD 10 PERCENT EXCESS PROFITS TAX FOR FLOOD BAZES.

After a while Bonzo got bored, and started jumping around. He saw a telex machine that said HOTLINE TO THE KREMLIN and started hitting the keys. The screen lit up with HAPPY THANKSGIVING TO AMERICAN CAPITALISTS. THIS IS A TEST. Bonzo responded, AND THANKS TO THE SOVIET UNION. THIS IS NOT A TEST.

Fortunately, at that moment a Secret Service man walked into the West Wing office and grabbed Bonzo away from the hotline and gave him a banana. The agent then called the Western White House and told them that he had caught Bonzo working the hotline.

Someone asked the agent to check the budget computer. When he reported what was on it, the pieces all started to fall into place concerning the unemployment tax announcement on Thanksgiving Day. The next morning the president had to assure everyone there would be no such tax and also had to send an apology to Andropov.

But when someone on his staff suggested they move Bonzo out of the White House and send him to the Old Actor's Home in Hollywood, President Reagan wouldn't hear of it. "He's the best friend I ever had," the president said.



In Texas, where they will celebrate anything, an armadillo race finally gets under way.

Day of the Armadillos

By Wayne King

New York Times Service
FREDERICKSBURG, Texas

— Chris Christian, who runs Pat's outdoor dance hall here and is the man responsible for it all, conceded that it was downright embarrassing.

Here it was, the 300 millionth birthday of the armadillo, and this was his big party and all, a proclamation from the governor, a telegram from James Michener, who is writing a book about Texas as starting an armadillo, and all the guests standing around waiting and drinking beer — and not a guest of honor in sight.

There were stuffed toy armadillos, big ones and little ones, armadillo T-shirts, armadillo hats, armadillo mugs, armadillo lapel pins, armadillo string ties, armadillo belt buckles and even miniature six-packs of Lone Star Beer labeled "Armadillo Bait." But there was not a real live 'diller in sight.

"Well," sighed Christian, cocking back his hat and rubbing his brow, "they're kinda hard to get in captivity, you know, so they

with stick armadillos, broomsticks with wooden armadillo heads tacked on. The crowd liked that, but it wasn't the real thing.

It was Billy Smallwood who decided to take the armadillo by the tail, so to speak, and do something. Smallwood and his band, co-host with Christian of the Rocky Mountain Oyster Cookoff, which featured items like Rocky Mountain oysters, Rockefeller (a little responsible for the death of armadillos, what with the failure of his magic guitar notes to call up any).

"Well, let's just go catch some," said Smallwood, who sounds like the bottom note of a banjo and looks like an advertisement for Skunk sniff.

Just why, after 300 million years, give or take a week or two, would anyone decide to throw a birthday party for an armadillo?

One reason, of course, is that it's Texas, and Texans will celebrate going to the dentist. Also, armadillos are real special to Texans, ranking right up there with Sam Houston, the Dallas Cow-

boy cheerleaders, loathorns, pickup trucks, Willie Nelson and telling lies.

For reasons of their own, Texans identify with them. They look like rocks, are about half as smart, smell awful and, from all accounts, are born with a single purpose: to amble out onto a highway and leap under the wheels of a semitrailer.

But they are cute. If you like an E.T. that has the IQ of a cabbage, and they share with humans the ability to contract leprosy, which makes them valuable for research.

They also play dead, although sometimes it's hard to tell. Nonetheless, they are extremely quick when cornered, a fact borne out on the ensuing armadillo hunt mounted by Smallwood and company.

Creeping along the Texas outback in Smallwood's van, the party of hunters, five grown men, searched the sun-baked ridges, clefts and fields for nearly an hour before someone in the back of a van shouted, "Whoa, hey, there's one!"

But the 'diller didn't move. It turned out to be a rock.

Another 15 minutes, however, produced a true sighting, and the hunters were out of the van like a flash, closing on what looked like another rock. But this "rock" moved — so fast, in fact, that it skittered through a pair of legs, leaped a foot in the air, zigged, zagged, leaped again, then began tearing at the ground with its taloned paws, buried its head in the dirt — and stopped.

"They're kinda like ostriches," one hunter said. "If they get their head covered up, they figure they're dead."

Seized by the tail, the armadillo was finally taken captive, a fact it acknowledged by curling its armor over its head. The hunters named it Armand.

Meanwhile, back at Pat's, other armadillos, likewise taken hostage, began a series of races.

But Armand and Brown 'n' Root, a second captive taken by Billy Smallwood's hunters, declined the competition, preferring a fetal position.

There were several beats a woman kissed one of the winners — "His nose is cold," she said — and 11-year-old Shane Enderlin, handler of the winning beat, Running Fast, said he planned to set him free.

"My cousin caught him today," he said. "He's a fast runner. I'll let him loose, let him roam free."

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"My cousin caught him today," he said. "He's a fast runner. I'll let him loose, let him roam free."

PEOPLE

Wajda Wins Award

The Prix Louis-Delluc, usually awarded to French filmmakers, was given to the Polish director Andrzej Wajda for his movie "Danton." The Prix Louis-Delluc, named after a French film critic who died in 1924, was established in 1937 to recognize French films. Wajda, who won an Oscar in 1980 for his film "Man of Marble" and the Golden Palm award at the Cannes film festival for "Man of Iron" in 1981, began filming "Danton" in France soon after martial law was declared. "Danton" is based on the life of the French revolutionary Georges Jacques Danton, who was executed by guillotine in 1794 after running afoul of Robespierre during the revolutionary terror. The film is to be released in France on Jan. 12.

Herbert Zipser conducted what is believed to be the first performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony ever presented in the South Chinese city of Canton, with the chorus singing in Chinese. "The reaction to Beethoven's Ninth is universally the same — when it is over, people get up and cheer," the 78-year-old professor emeritus of the University of Southern California said. "There is something about the Ninth Symphony that universally appeals to the imagination of people." The audience overflowed the 1,600-seat auditorium, and three more performances have been sold out. "We could easily sell out four more," Zipser added. "This is my 25th concert in China this year, and I haven't seen an empty seat yet."

Two months after their controversial Caribbean holiday, Prince Andrew and the American actress Kathleen (Koo) Stark have spent another weekend together, the Daily Mirror reported Monday.

The tabloid newspaper said Andrew, 22, second son of Queen Elizabeth II, met up with Stark, 26, Friday and left for a "secret hideaway." There was no immediate comment from Buckingham Palace. The paper said the couple have now spent "at least three weekends together" since the end of their eight-day October vacation on the island of Mustique. The romance between Andrew and Stark caused a sensation in England when it was disclosed the actress had made two bad movies in her teens. . . . British television viewers were astounded to hear Di-

ana, Princess of Wales branded as "a fiend and a little monster" who had become "a very willful and spoiled girl." The accusations by Nigel Dempster, gossip columnist of the British newspaper the Daily Mail, were broadcast on Britain's late-night London Weekend Television talk show. Dempster was heard saying of Prince Charles's 21-year-old wife: "Diana is very much ruling the roost. She has banished all Charles's friends." A Buckingham Palace spokesman, asked to comment on Dempster's remarks, commented: "Rubbish."

A 19-year-old West German woman is suing Paul McCartney, the former Beatle, claiming she is his daughter. McCartney, who has consistently denied the claim, has been asked to supply blood and tissue samples so that a Berlin court can decide in February whether he fathered Bettina Hübner when the Beatles were starting out in Hamburg 20 years ago, London's Sunday People newspaper said. McCartney, 40, who has three children and a step-daughter, paid maintenance for Hübner until she was 18, according to the newspaper. Bettina wants maintenance support that could amount to \$2.8 million, according to her lawyer. "Under German law, even as an illegitimate daughter, Bettina could be entitled to 10 percent of Paul's fortune when he dies," said the girl's mother, Enka. "In Paul's case this could amount to about \$7.7 million." The mother claims the boy Bettina, after an affair with the singer during the Beatles' season in Hamburg in 1961. A spokesman for McCartney said a German lawyer would defend the action on McCartney's behalf.

The Rev. Ken Owen eased off his bed of nails in Porth, Wales, 130 hours and 15 minutes after lying down on it, and claimed to have broken his own record for resting on a spiked bed. "I'm off home to sleep in a nice hot bath," said the 45-year-old minister, a judo black belt and karate expert. "Hopefully I will not sink," Owen, nicknamed the Welsh Fakir, set the previous acknowledged endurance record of 102 hours, 234 minutes in October 1980, according to the Guinness Book of Records. Guinness notes that Indian fakirs have claimed much longer stints on beds of nails.

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